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VOL. XIII NO. 135 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA •	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA •	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA x	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA x	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

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To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.

To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA •	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD •	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA •	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

• Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
13th June	ALIPORE •	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MANGOLIA
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	KATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

•Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
10th June	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	10th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	S. Watanabe	5059	8th June	19th ,,
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
•Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

•Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

Per	1st Class	2nd Class	Intermediate Class	3rd Class steerage with food	3rd Class steerage without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,85,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
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Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
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Rs. 5,62,50,000

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RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Ahmedabad City	Katni	Rangoon
Ahmednagar	Lahore	Rangpur
Ajmer	Larkana	Rawalpindi
Akola	Lucknow	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Akyab	Ludhiana	Saharanpur
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	Salem
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	Sargodha
Alleppey	Madura	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Ambala City	Mandalay	Serajgunge
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	Sholapur
Amraoti	Mangalore	Sialkot
Amritsar	Masulipatam	Simla
Bangalore	Meerut	Srinagar
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	Sukkur
Bassein	Mirzapore	Surat
Bellary	Montgomery	Tellicherry
Benares	Mussoorie	Thana
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur	Tinnevelly
Bezwada	Muzaffarnagar	Tirupur
Bhopal	Moulmein	Trichinopoly
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Bombay (Mandvi)	Moradabad	Tuticorin
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Murree	Ujjain
Broach	Mussoorie	Vellore
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Calicut	Mymensingh	Yeotmal
Cawnpore	Nadiad	
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Coimbatore	Nasik	
Cocanada	Negapatam	
Cochin	Nellore	
Colombo	Nowshera	
Conjeevaram	Ootacamund	
(Ont Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
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Cuddapah	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuttack	Peshawar City	
Dacca	(Sub-Agency)	
Dehra Dun	Poona	
Darjeeling	Poona City	
Delhi	Quetta	
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Dhanbad	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
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Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trichinopoly	
Jalpaiguri	Trivandrum	
Jamshedpur	Tuticorin	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Ujjain	
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A 1228

WANTED.—A MACHINE-SHOP FOREMAN with experience of machine tools and conversant with the latest workshop methods. Salary Rs. 200 for a suitable man. Apply in the first instance in writing with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ld., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
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A 23401

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A 23421

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B R1230

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C R1200

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F 23392

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PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle."

Railway Bldg., Fort, Bombay

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Three LINO-TYPE MACHINES, American Model No. 14, with Electric Pots and complete accessories in working order. Apply for further particulars and terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Samachar," Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ONE TINKERS STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILER 150 Lbs. pressure. One Pohit and Wuggells compound Jet condensing Corliss Engine 30" stroke. One Cameron Double Ram Donkey Pump 6" cylinders. 34 Platt Bros. Patent Double Roller Cotton Gins 40" wide complete with W. S., Pulleys and Shafts. Two Platt Bros. Double Cylinder Cotton Seed Openers 50". One Crompton's Dynamo, 55 Amps 110 Volts 1150 R. P. M. Complete with Shunt Regulator. One Raffael Hand Cotton Press for Samples. For further particulars apply to:—MR. J. A. CARTER, C/o E. S. Underwood, Esq., 3rd North Road, Agra Cantt.
K 23417

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WANTED—Good Secondhand Yarn Bundling Press. Quote lowest with particulars. Narasing, Matunga.
1224

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FOR Hire—Private Motor Car, whole day or for some hours. Apply Box No 807 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
1229

PROFESSION

MENTAL DISORDERS, successfully treated by Dr. D. THAKORE, Psychopath and Alienist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, East.
P R1215

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THE PRIVATE MATRIC CLASS for Girls in connection with Miss MOOS' Girton High School (Grant Road) will begin from 11th June, 1925. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
M R1220

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M

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.—(The Premier National College of Maharashtra.—This National College will RE-OPEN for the new year on 15th June, 1925. The College gives instruction in the faculties of Literature, Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineerings. Admission is open to Matriculates of any University. Residential accommodation also is provided for. Religious and Physical education are well attended to. Applications for admission to the College and the Residency should be made to the Principal on printed forms with fees of Rs. 5 and 2 respectively. Prospectus giving full details will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps. V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Poona.
M 23426

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADVERTISE YOURSELF? In Khandesh Berar rich districts by sending Handbills, Wallposters. Apply to:—ADVERTISING BUREAU, BHUSAWAL.
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FOR SALE—STEAMER SUDAMAJI in working order, particulars as below:—Length 60 feet, Breadth 14 feet, Height 11 feet. About 75 tons. Upper class cabin accommodation equal to 9 men, total accommodation 225 men; Engine with 4 cylinders Gardner's make. Tenders to reach before 2-6-25; for further particulars write to STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi.
T 23387

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 999 of 1923.

Re DINSHAW COOVERJI COOPER of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 20A, Churni Road, Lately carrying on business in partnership with A. H. Hatfield and Byramji Pestonji Eharucha as Stevedores, Dubashes, and Contractors under the name, style and firm of Dinshaw C. Cooper and Co., at 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, upto 30th November, 1919 and at Bhownagar in partnership with Dinshaw Dorabji Cooper under the same name, style and firm upto June, 1923, and thereafter on his own account upto 22nd September, 1923, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st July, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1925.

ED. FAHEY,
Acting Chief Clerk.
C2342[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the Sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile or that used by the said Company

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 1983 on the 27th day of April, 1925.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1925.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for The Western India Match Company, Limited.
23426

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VARJIR HAJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1454 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716 and 2/2718, C Survey Nos. 21, 21A, A22, A24, 22, 28 and New Survey Nos. 1/7240, 2/7240 and 8/7255 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. of Malabar Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3153, 3158/59/60 and Street Nos. 14-22-23 and 24 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the West by the property of Maljt Haridas, on or towards the North by the property of Ranchoddas Trioumji and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1925.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
23416

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI AYEB or AYOOB alias HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJI AYEB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant a widower .....Deceased.

JACOB HAJI ESSACK, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 29th day of May, 1925.

Messrs. CHUBB & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23424

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET—GODOWNS at the Shilotri Bank Buildings and a BUNGALOW near the Mahaluxmi Temple with a compound and a Garage. Apply Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
23400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY
Tel. No. 20418.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND BAI KHANOOBAI NOORMAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIPS

THE SYNDICATE hereby invite applications from eligible, Mahomedan candidates for three scholarships for higher studies in foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Arabic, Architecture, Town-planning and technological and industrial subjects, as well as the Superior Services. One of the Scholarships will be awarded in the name of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and two in the name of Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

2. The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each, tenable in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries, for the purposes mentioned above and open to Mahomedan graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of graduation, provided they are "bona fide" natives of the Bombay Presidency. By the term "date of graduation" is meant the date of a candidate's first passing an examination entitling him to receive a degree.

3. Applications should be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 20th June, 1925. A copy of the form of application and of the regulations for the Scholarships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th June, 1925.
C23423

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Muslim University, Aligarh:—

1. READER IN MATHEMATICS salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Must at least be an M. A. in Mathematics. Men with teaching experience in a College will be preferred.

2. READER or LECTURER in Economics starting salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Must be an M. A. in Economics. Preference will be given to men with teaching experience.

3. LECTURER in ELECTRO TECHNIC starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

4. LECTURER in APPLIED CHEMISTRY, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

5. LECTURER in DRAWING and SURVEYING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

6. LECTURER in CIVIL ENGINEERING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

Applications with testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Aligarh, not later than 25th June, 1925. State salary required.
23405

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF 149 CRATES SODAWATER BOTTLES

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers Messrs. Kaley and Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers of Girgaum Road, Bombay:—

ex. S. S. "Neemtentels".

Kaley and Co., 10 oz. out of Bombay 1,203 149 Crates each half gross of 10 oz. German Codds Patent Sodawater Bottles.

The goods are stored at No. 9 Alexandria Docks where they can be inspected before the sale and the goods will be sold in the condition they may be at the time of sale, and the buyers will be deemed to have inspected the goods and thoroughly satisfied themselves as to their condition at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24727.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

O. C. J.
Suit No. 603 of 1925.

Tricumdas Rowji ..... Plaintiff.
versus
Amrutbai widow of Gokuldas Jetha ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Tricumdas Rowji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said Suit on 31st March, 1925, sell by Public Auction free from incumbrances the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Monday the 8th June 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage standing thereon and situate at Duncan Road of Bombay in the Registration District without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy one and three quarters square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 445 New No. 7714 Old Survey No. 50 New Survey No. 4867 and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 7430 Street No. 384-86 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Emumbu widow of Shaik Lall and now of Tyabulli Ebrahimji on or towards the East by the aforesaid Duncan Road on or towards the South by the property formerly of Hakoo Miya Gutee, and now of Harmie Prasad Hookaji and on or towards the West by a public gutter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PEARL BUNCHES.

By order of Sha Dahyachand Pitamberdas the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Memon Sulleman Ally and Ismail Ally, the Pledgors, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

1 Bunch Pearls about 149 Chans.
1 Bunch Pearls about 70 Chans.
The above are on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction This day MONDAY the 8th June 1925 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seeds, empty wooden cases, iron machinery, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE

6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PATHE GAZETTE

MACK SENNET COMEDY.

POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Gripping Chadwick corporation picture!

A perfect combination of Mystery, Thrills, Action, High Excitement and Romance!

THE TOMBOY

Starring the charming

DOROTHY DEVORE

Supported by two renowned screen Stars

HERBERT RAWLINSON

and

LEE MORAN

A breathless piece of entertainment—altogether an artistic production, unusually exciting.

The programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Looking Down"

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A refreshing funny Photodrama full of real good humour and human earnestness.

"GOOD REFERENCES"

6 Reels—featuring the adorable peach star of the screen

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

A peppery picture, punctuated with gurgles and giggles. It is a

FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

Picture.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Lious comedy.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

SAURASHTRA

KINEMATOGRAPH Co's

Comic Film

LOOKING for LOVE

Time and Rates as Usual.

THE WEATHER.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

SIMLA, June 6.

Gujarat depression has moved Eastwards to the neighborhood of Indore and remains well marked. The monsoon continues strong on Bombay coast and in the South of the Bay but is week in the North of the Bay. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nogpur, East Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay (Deccan), and North Hydersbad and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central India West.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Moulmein one and half; Bassein and Maymyo three; Diamond Island one; Shillong, Dinajpur, and Udaipur one and a half; Mount Abu one; Surat three; Ahmedabad, Marmagao and Karwar two; Bombay and Ratnagiri one and a half; Belgaum one and Poona three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in the East Central India and Central Provinces.

SIMLA, June 7.

The depression near Indore has moved into United Provinces and has given nearly general rain there as well as in central parts of the country.

The monsoon is weakening on West coast of the Peninsula, but has strengthened in the North of the Bay causing some heavy falls of rain in Arakan, Southeast Bengal.

Temperature is very low over East Rajputana and adjacent parts of country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, Central India and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, East Punjab, Gujarat, East Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein three; Bassein five; Diamond Island and Toungoo two; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab nine; Maymyo and Shillong one; Cox's Bazaar three; Chittagong six; Saugor Island one and a half; Mymensingh and Naya Dumka two; Purnea one; Jhansi one and a half; Mainpuri one; Bareilly three; Neemuch two; Karwar one and a half; Mangalore two and Calicut one.

Forecast:—Increase in East United Provinces and extension in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Summary of forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1925: Monsoon rainfall is likely to be normal or in defect in the Peninsula normal or in excess in North-east India and in defect in North-west India.

THE WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Weather and crop reports:—United Provinces, western circle, 4th June 1925:—The sky remained generally cloudy giving light rain in places. Threshing of rabi is almost finished and sowing of cotton and other kharif crops are in progress.

Punjab 5th June 1925:—Light rain fell in most districts.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 5.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.558 inches.

Temperature of Air	79.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	76.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	91%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do. do.	76.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, W,	
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight	270	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in f.
	Jun			Jun		
Sat.	6	9 26	28 1	6	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sun.	7	10 14	28 1	7	10 43	17 9
		21 58	26 1		..	24 1
M.	8	11 47	29 8	8	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9		17 36	18 3
Tu.	9	12 34	30 2	9	5 36	13 11
					18 27	18 1
W.	10	1 15	27 5	10	7 11	14 7
		14 6	29 8		20 20	18 3
Th.	11	2 5	26 9	11	8 1	15 8
		14 56	29 2		21 25	18 5
Fri.	12	3 6	26 2	12	8 59	17 0
		15 50	28 4		22 34	18 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 6th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over Delhi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Lahore and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south-east of the province; the minimum was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the south of the province and heavily clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and generally in excess in the west of the province. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual in the western districts and the minimum alone higher at Mainpuri. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.20 in. of rain, Jaipur 0.32 in., Kotah 0.43 in., and Mount Abu 1.04 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is much damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Temperature was considerably below normal in Rajputana. A maximum temperature of 113 degrees was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 1.27 in. of rain, Surat 2.56 in., Ahmedabad 1.88 in., Deesa 0.60 in. and Neemuch 0.86 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was considerably below normal except in west Kathiawar where it was almost as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general heavily clouded in the west of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa. Maximum temperature was below normal at Saugor and the minimum at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.73 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.31 in., Marmagao 1.79 in. and Karwar 1.75 in. Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moiture in the air is as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.0 degrees (5 degrees below nomal) and the lowest 76.0 degrees (5 degrees below normal). Elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.23 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.46 in., Poona 0.83 in., Belgaum 1.17 in. and Nizamabad 0.10 in. Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the former area and in north Hyderabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over Gujarat yesterday, has disappeared after causing fairly widespread rain in Gujarat and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Central India West and east Rajputana and, local in Hyderabad and north Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.64 in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the west United Provinces and decrease in Rajputana and Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th June 1925 issued from Simla:—

The depression over Gujarat has intensified and remained stationary. The monsoon is vigorous on the south Burma coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east Rajputana, Gujarat and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, the west Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Diamond Island three inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Bhamo, Maymyo, Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri two; Darjiling four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	0.02	—0.02
Rawalpindi	..	..	0.20	—0.20
Lahore	..	0.09	0.06	+0.03
Hissar	..	0.21	0.09	+0.12
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	0.10	—0.10
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.06	0.06	0.02	+0.04
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	0.21	—0.21
Allahabad	..	..	0.07	—0.07
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.30	..	—0.30
Karachi	..	0.02	0.03	—0.01
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	1.65	0.11	+1.54
Ajmer	0.20	0.39	0.06	+0.33
Jaipur	0.32	0.64	0.06	+0.58
Kotah	0.43	2.05	0.31	+1.74
Mount Abu	1.04	4.13	..	+4.13
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.74	0.05	+0.69
Dwarka	..	1.44	0.13	+1.31
Veraval	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	2.77	0.04	+2.73
Bhavnagar Para	1.27	3.41	0.30	+3.11
Gujrat—				
Surat	2.56	8.08	0.23	+7.85
Ahmedabad	1.88	4.13	..	+4.13
Deesa	0.60	3.57	0.06	+3.51
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.86	1.25	0.12	+1.13
Indore	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	0.02	0.03	—0.01
Saugor	..	0.21	..	+0.21
Hoshangabad	..	1.86	0.37	+1.49
Khandwa	0.04	0.08	0.32	—0.24
Akola	..	1.55	0.55	+1.00
Amraoti	..	2.45	0.66	+1.79
Nagpur	..	0.02	0.97	—0.95
Chanda	..	0.17	0.65	—0.48
Raipur	..	0.12	0.59	—0.47
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.73	15.83	1.74	14.09
Ratnagiri	1.31	8.21	3.79	+4.42
Mormugao	1.79	9.27	3.39	+5.88
Karwar	1.75	11.33	5.93	+5.40
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.23	3.88	0.65	+3.23
Ahmednagar	0.46	0.85	0.89	—0.04
Poona	0.83	1.43	0.82	+0.61
Sholapur	0.01	0.02	1.00	—0.98
Bijapur	..	..	0.82	—0.82
Belgaum	1.17	2.16	1.42	+0.74
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.06	0.74	0.70	+0.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.10	1.64	0.33	+1.31
Hyderabad	..	0.21	0.77	—0.56
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.64	8.08	5.57	+2.51
Calicut	0.07	3.38	5.29	—1.91
Cochin	..	4.21	5.03	—0.82
Trivandrum	..	1.14	3.23	—2.09
Ceylon—Colombo	..	1.33	2.22	—0.89
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	0.57	0.71	—0.14
Bellary	..	..	0.57	—0.57
Cuddapah	..	0.30	0.57	—0.27
Madras	..	..	0.38	—0.38
Bangalore	..	0.19	1.00	—0.81
Coimbatore	..	0.05	0.30	—0.25
Trichinopoly	..	..	0.36	—0.36
Negapatam	..	..	0.21	—0.21

DEATH OF A SIKAR MINISTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

MT. ABU, June 6.

Khan Sohib Khwaja Azizurrahman Ghori, whose services were obtained from the British Government and who was appointed a Senior Officer of Sikar, in August last died of heart-failure at Mount Abu to-day, at the age of 60 years.

During the short tenure of his office at Sikar he devoted his energies for the good of the people of Sikar, and won admiration and confidence of Shriman Rao Raja Saheb Bahadur, who deeply grieves at the sudden death of his faithful minister and wise administrator.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6.

S S Rialto, Stephen, Liverpool.
S S Nordmark, Aswegon, Busreh.
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.

S S Pasha, Oalseshott, Java.
S S Ridderkerk, Kimmarer, Hamburg.
S S Koyei Maru, Kamagavana, Rangoon.
S S City of Harvard, Large, Marseilles.

S S Rialto:—The K N Co's steamer Rialto, 1733 tons, Captain Stephen, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Nordmark:—A Nimajee's steamer Nordmark, 906 tons, Captain O Aswegon, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain Jones arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pasha:—The T M Co's steamer Pasha 3196 tons, Captain C R Oakeshott, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

S S Ridderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Ridderkerk, 3178 tons, Captain Kimmarer, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 4410 tons, Captain E R Large, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, June 6.

ALEXENDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Mara 3533 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 Karapara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/6 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestine.
10 Mandala 5190 London 11/6 M M & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Tenserippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
14 Algic 3373 New York, 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3200 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864, N.F. N.F Graham Tdg. Co.
17 Bingo Maru 3713 Kobe 10/6 O S Kaisha.
Caledonia 3853 London 20/6 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
3 Bamora 1528 P. Gulf 10/6 M M & Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3966 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 8/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Moyinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. C L Sajan & Co.
10 & 11 Hawra, 4096 N.F. N.F.
18/13 Vinstra 2932 Colombo, 5/6 Graham Tdg Co.
14 Bankura 1905 N. F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf 6/6 S Hassam & Co.
B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J P & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M JC N Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edwards Ltd.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg, Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 18th June Agent F & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M and Co
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Neweastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June. Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co

FROM GENOA

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co. Soudan due abou...

EXPORT...

S S Serkistan for Leith:—4000 ... Louis Dreyfus and Co, 10000 cwt ... Louis Dreytus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton A Dih...

S S City of Harvard for New York:—... cwt gum Arabic N Mulji and Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt gram E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—20 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons, 490 cwt aginseed J Dayell, 202 cwt Poppy seed J Dayall.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa:—5000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 10 bales goat hair M Aziz, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Blougowrie for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—2500 cwt ground nuts N V Velmahomad, 23 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 30 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2001 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros, 50 bales cotton fly Textile Engineering Store Supply Co, 20 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd, 135 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—25 cwt pistachu nuts E Virji and Co, 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Gange for Genoa:—10000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 1000 cwt ground nuts Strauss and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Sanairam Johermall.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S S Misty Law for Dundee:—75 cwt linseed oil cake meal E Hari Lele.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Mandala for Hull:—4150 cwt castorseed N V Velmahomad.

S S Narkunda for London:—6 bales goat skins H B Ramji and Co.

S S Clan Scindia for Hull:—166 bales dry hides G Bandally, 4000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 28000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 400 cwt safflourseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Evansville for Dunkirk:—8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3500 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—90 cwt apricots S Naserwanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Amersey Damodar.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Nagoya:—179 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd., 155 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—282 bales cotton twist C Bomanji and Co.

For Kobe:—30 bundles wool H Cursetji.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Bingo Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton Japan T and Manufacturing Co, 1000 bales cotton Japan C T Co Ltd, 127 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokishima Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton Japan C T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Japan T Manufacturing Co Ltd, 800 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

June 6.

S S Narkunda from London. Agents M M and Co.

From London:—18 boxes gold coin, 5 boxes sovereigns, 21 boxes gold bar, 101 cases boot polish, 10 cases becan, 15 cases shoes, 15 cases oat meal, 46 cases cable, 23 cases cigarettes, 120 cases gin 20 cases sherry, 21 cases stafy, 11 cases cardinal, 22 cases stationery, 57 cases cyder, 25 cakes orange squash, 15 cases glass ware, 22 cases pickles, 31 cases herrings, 20 boxes herrings, 43 cases sugar, 20 cases barley, 67 casks asphalt, 725 casks cement, 61 casks plambago emeibles, 86 bundles mattresses, 47 bundles iron tubing, 30 cases medicine, 10 cases mineral water, 10 cases paint brushes, 21 cases glory paste, 2 drums lubricating oil, 2 cases candles, 15 cases perfumery, 10 cases spirits, 24 cases paper, 52 reels paper, 10 bales paper, 29 cases paint, 260 drums paint, 10 kegs paint, 57 coils copper wire, 200 cases whiskey, 20 cases essences 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 50 packages yellow metal sheets, 11 bundles iron tubes, 60 Hhds bulk ale, 40 bags dags pikes 130 drums camps for ship's button, 100 boxes kipper, 200 kegs oxide of zinc, 25 cases dried milk food, 35 cases stout, 20 cases brandy, 128 cases wines, 200 cases common soap, 81 cases oil stores and vingar, 1573 ingots copper, 200 pieces zinc plates, 130 rolls wire netting, 12 cases iron work.

From New York:—2 boxes gold coin.

From Aden:—7 boxes species.

From Bordeaux:—270 cases brandy, 10 cases cherries in bottles.

From Cherentin:—1435 cases brandy.

From Marseilles:—500 kegs lead ore, 50 cases gum stynax, 26 cases liquors, 15 cases olive oil, 135 cases brandy, 17 cases silk yarn, 12 cases saws, 50 bags tale, 83 packages biscuits, 100 dises aluminium.

S S Razmak from Aden. Agents M M & Co.

From Aden:—10 boxes specie, 15 bags gum murrah, 20 packages gum fala, 21 bundles gum flash, 16 packages gum flash.

From London:—30 boxes bar gold, 24 boxes sovereigns, 17 boxes gold coins.

S S Aunghan from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Rangoon:—1748935 galls kerosine oil in bulk, 1318 casks lubricating oil, 50 casks grease, 717 bags paraffin wax.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—Before the repairs of the Carnac Bridge there was a direct tram service from Reay Road to Dhobi Talao, it was of much convenience to the people going to Crawford Markets and places there about. The inhabitants of Reay Road, Mazagon etc., going to the Western side of Fort, Girgaon, etc., also availed of the service. It is regretted that it has been discontinued.

A direct service from Tank Bunder to Museum East is greatly desired, so also from Mazagon Terminus to Museum West. Were a few cars in the morning between 9 and 11, and in the evening between 6 and 8 run, the desired object would be realised. I should be glad were the Tram Company and the Municipal Corporation to sanction this arrangements. It would prove highly serviceable and afford much satisfaction to a large section of the public.—Yours, etc.

A PASSENGER.

...& O S N Co.
Soudan due abou...

...operati...
...ces.

Bearish...

considerable ...
caop situation, ...
close last night p...
line of dol. 12.50 to $1...
high levelsreached earl...
first Government report o...
of the crop will be publish...
2nd and a high percentage is...
being anticipated. It may be of ... to note that the highest condition ... ly reported at the beginning of ... during the past ten years was 82.3 per cent in 1918. The deterioration which occurred between the first and last reports of that year was 27.9 per cent and the final yield per acre proved to be 159.6 pounds. This yield applied to our preliminary estimate of this year's acreage —43,426,460 acres would indicate a crop of 13,862,000 bales.

The attention which has recently been drawn to the demoralized state of the woolen industry has also exercised a bearish influence on the price of cotton. Briefly, the decline of about 30 per cent in the value of wool since the beginning of the year can be primarily attributed to the resistance to high prices on the part of both retailer and consumers, with the result that, although this year's production of wool is insufficient to supply normal wants as measured by the consumption of the five years 1920-1924, it is abundant for the present requirement of the world. Another advers factor in the wool situation is the growing popularity of silk goods for dress fabrics. It is recalled that the demand for cotton goods has similarly been curtailed by changes in fashion and style, and that although there is it present no burdensome supply of cotton, the possible effect in prices of a large yield next season is thought to be foreshadowed by the drastic decline in wool.

A feature of the week has been the relative strength of May, which last night stood at a premium of 2 points over July. This may be ascribed partly to the buying of the near position by spot interests and partly to the liquidation of July due to the belief that there will be no considerable decrease in the size of the local certificated stock until next season, and to the reversal of Liverpool-New York straddles.

In our letter dated March 26th we based our belief in lower prices on the view that, as a result of the growth of a scattered weak long interest, the technical position of the maret had become impaired. Since that time prices have decline approximately $10.00 a bale, the weak long interest has been liquidation and our opinion now is that the short side has the appearance of becoming overcrowded. If this view is correct, it will be seen that, bearing in mind the doubt which for several months will exist concerning the adequacy of next season's supplies, anything that may happen to impair new crop prospects can be expected to cause a sharp readjustment. That new crop contracts will become increasingly attractive to domestic and foreign spinners as prices approach the 22½ cent level is undoubted, and buying from trade sources is likely to set up a resistance which bearish operators will experience the greatest difficulty in surmounting.

Under these circumstances, we feel that although the present outlook points to the possibility of further recessions, purchases of new crop months on the scale down can be made with the knowledge that fair profits may be realized. However, in the event of shorts stampeding as a result of any unfavourable developments, we think that prices may advance to a point where short sales will again be advisable.

Coffee: The sharp break in prices has been largely due to weakness in the primary markets inducing liquidation and short selling. Pressure of mild coffees continues and Santos shippers, notwithstanding efforts of the Defence Committee to prevent further declines, have made considerable price concessions in their attempts to interest buyers. The domestic demand, however, continues to be almost negligible, but it is felt that trade stocks are far below normal and that a buying movement cannot be much longer delayed. We feel that the market will do better and advise conservative purchases.

Sugar: There is apparently nothing in the present situation on which to base arguments in favour of materially higher prices. It is undoubtedly true that raw sugar is now selling at approximately what it costs to produce and that it is relatively the cheapest of all commodities, but until there are definite indications that the demand will be stimulated to such an extent as to prevent there being a burdensome carryover, we advise against becoming too enthusiastic on the long side.

The Chicago Market: The advancing tendency of Wheat during the past few days was caused principally by buying in anticipation of the Government report due to-morraw, being bullish. We continue to feel that Wheat offers good scalping opportunities and think that on any further advance, short sales are advisable. Corn advanced on unfavourable weather reports, light recipts and improving cash demand. We could buy Corn on good recessions. Rye is attracing more outside interest due the expectation that a tight supply situation may develop. There are no indications of new port business, but the cash demand is improving. We are inclined to favour purchases on breaks.

...ARKET.

...y, June 6.
...5 points higher whilst Liverpool ...esterday. The rise in ...ket was due to want of ...ed a fair amount of short

...mrigar and Vesugar's New ...ds Messrs. A. Norden and Co., ...nder yesterday's date as follows:— ...use of present rise in short covering. ...in is much wanted in parts of Texas."

As a result of further advance reported from Home, the Marwari Bazaar here opened firm for F.G.M.G. Broach July/-August at Rs. 452/- i.e. Rs. 5/- more than previous day's closing quotation. At the outset, profit-taking and selling by Commission Houses and Bazaar operators steadily caused the market to give way to Rs. 447 1/2 but at this level several Marwari Shroffs were moderate buyers which improved the market to Rs. 449/- After some fluctuations the market closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 448 1/2. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 448 1/2 and closed at Rs. 447 1/2 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Bazar operators. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers for new Broach and Oomra. F.G.M.G. Broach April-May 1926 opened to-day at Rs. 424 1/2 and on Commission Houses selling the rate gradually declined to Rs. 423 1/2. Around this level, Marwari Jobbers and general buying caused the market to advance to Rs. 424 1/2 and the market finally closed at Rs. 424/- whilst fine Oomra for Dec./Jany. after having opened at Rs. 393 1/2 advanced by half a ruppee and after minor fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 394/- F.G.M.G. Bengal for July and Dec./Jany. were respectively quoted at Rs. 378/- and Rs. 353/54.

Yesterday there was a good enquiry for nice ready lots from local mills and Japanese Exporters.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, June 6

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	423 1/2
Fully Good Broach July-Aug ..	448
Fully Good Bengal Deer Janry ..	353
Fully Good Bengal July	375
Fine Oomra Decr January ..	393 12

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
„ Fine M.G. ..	385/90	..
„ F.G.M.G.	370/75 ..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. ..	385/90	..
„ F.G.M.G.	370/75 ..	..
Punjab Americans MG.	450/60	470/80 ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/20	450/60 ..
Nagpur	400/20	450/60 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	410 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	400 20	440/45 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	390/400	430/35 ..
Amraoti .. „	340/85	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	350/85	460/10 ..
Mulkapur „	330/60	380/90 ..
Khandesh „	325/55	365/75 ..
„ F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G. ..	470/80	..
„ Fully Good „ ..	450/65	..
Muthia Fine „ ..	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G. ..	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G. ..	450/5	..
Coompta M.G. ..	450/60	..
Westerns „ ..	380/425	..
„ H.G. ..	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G. ..	440/50	..
Cambodia „ ..	475/85	..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th June, 1925.

Cotton	9264	Bales
Wheat	33847	Cwts
Linseed	32415	„
Rape, etc.	4592	„
Gingellyseed	5144	„
Poppyseed	1371	„
Groundnuts	229	„
Castorseed	8932	„
Rice	49	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	32833	„
Mowrasseed	Nil	„
Gram	157	„
Juwar	1025	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	1126	„
Bajri	454	„
Gael	7980	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

6th June, 1925.

New York Market, 5th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.56	July		23.91	+35
22.96	Oct.		23.35	+39
22.72	Jan.		23.10	+38
23.02	Mar.		23.37	+35

New York Spot on 4th June, 24.35+50, New Orleans 24.60+100.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

July highest 23.95 (2-59 p.m.), lowest 23.38 (1-11 p.m.), range .57 points.

Short covering, new buying absorbing Wall Street selling

Liverpool Market was closed on 5th June 1925.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 6.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925; J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	468/70	448	423
Oomra M.G. Fine	405/15		D/Jan
„ M. G. Black leaf.	380/390		392
Bengal M. G. Fine	390/392		
„ M. G. F. G.	377/80	376	352
Khandesh Black leaf	350/363		
Khandwa/Sanavad	375/395		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	360/380		
Harda	360/410		
Ujjain	350/400		
Parbhani Purna.x	385/400		
Nander.x	390/405		
Wardha/Warora.	450/60		
Nagpur	460/65		
Katol	465/70		
Adoni	420/25		
Sindh/American	475/480		
Sangli/Miraj	445/450		
Bagalkot	425/30		
Coompta	440/460		
Tirupur	495/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	435/40		
Dholiera M.G.F.G.	425/30		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-20
Receipts to date 5-6-25	9204000	6645000
„ Yesterday do	2000	4000
Exports to date do	7797000	5394000
Stock at Ports 5-6-25	445000	347000
„ Interior Towns. do	308000	324000
„ Liverpool do	918000	502000
Visible Supply 30-5-25	2255000	1441000
Quantity in Sight do	14291000	11015000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
9264	3274552	315708	3830521.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 4th June

1924-25	1923-24
13423	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 4-6-25 8,69,398 B/s. last year—8,20,437 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 4th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	567914	989192	695390
China	287350	197141	339726
Japan	1309028	1174710	1468826
Coast-Ports	28950	48123	44401
Total	2193742	2409166	2548343
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	15880	18445	4637
China Japan & Coast ports	46016	29856	78109
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-12-0	21-6-3	68-10-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday the Liverpool market was closed and New York advanced 35 to 38 points due to shorts covering on more or less unfavourable weather reports in Texas where moisture is much needed in many districts.

Here the local market opened at Rs. 452/- for Broach and has since declined to Rs. 450/- with new Broach at Rs. 424 1/2, Oomras at Rs. 393 1/2 and Bengals Rs. 378/- and Rs. 354/. We refer our friends to our usual Weekly Report for a detailed opinion of the market.

Sampin. closed this morning 1-20, 10 and 1-10 up for June, September, and December, the rates being 312.60, 310.90 and 310.00. z z

Ready Cotton. There was a good demand yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Saturday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 448 1/2. April/-May 1926 Rs. 424 1/2 Oomra Dec/Jan. Rs. 394.

Bengal July Rs. 376 Dec./Jan. Rs. 352.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 4

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	158	287,196	336,995
Central India ..	330	322,341	299,309
Barsi and Nagar ..	174	195,483	198,103
Hyderabad-Gaorani	102	94,693	101,790
Berar	291	556,497	634,329
Central Provinces	31	252,383	258,877
Total Oomras ..	1.086	1,708,593	1,829,403
Dholera	4,712	255,542	170,260
N.W. Provinces ..	....	129,913	121,036
Rajputana	85	69,460	82,644
Sind-Punjab ..	....	354,065	302,976
Broach	321	472,878	304,771
Coompta & Dharwar	624	124,062	159,013
Westerns-Northerns	99	67,621	72,713
Coconada	.. ..	1,257	382
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	.. ..	27,633	25,604
Persian	.. ..	4,125	7,222
American	.. ..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	2,237	46,367	38,863
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	.. ..	3,487	819
Total ..	9,264	32,74,652	31,15,708

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 4th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	6,035	567,914	989,192
Japan & China ..	13,284	1,598,878	1,371,851
Coast Ports	..	28,950	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.	..	13,423	19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		61,896	55,570
Total ..	19,319	2,269,061	2,484,247

CLOSING PRICES, AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 5.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.91	+35
Oct.	23.35	+39
Jan.	23.10	+38
Mar.	23.37	+35

New York, June 6.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.69—.22
Oct	23.06—.29
Jan	22.79—.31
March	23.07—.30

Liverpool, June 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	Closed.
Oct.	„
Jan.	„
Mar.	„

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. June 5.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 32,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 15,000 bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 80,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Japan 20,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 445,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 308,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1000.

Day's Exports to Continent 8000.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.91	+25
Oct.	23.35	—39
Jan.	23.10	—38
March	23.37	—35
Spot Cotton at New York	24.70	—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.85	—25
Futures at New Orleans:—		
July	24.24	—38
Oct.	22.93	—33

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21¼.

Demand Bills 48562.

Foreign Mined Silver Commercial Bars 68 1/8.

New York, June 6.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.69—.22
Oct	23.06—.29
Jan	22.79—.31
March	23.07—.30
Spot Cotton at New York	24.45—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.75—.10
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	24.12—.12
Oct	22.64—.29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/4.

Demand Bills 48562.

Silver Commercial Bars.

Foreign Mined 68 1/8.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, June 6.

Total in Sight	14,280,000.
Egyptian Visible Supply	182,000.
East Indian Visible Supply	276,000.
American Visible Supply	2,123,000.
Other	128,000.
Total Sales	14,000.
East Indian Sales	400.
East Indian Forwarded	4,000.
East Indian Stock	33,000.
East Indian Actual Export	
East Indian Import for the week	3,000.
American Afloat	42,000.
East Indian Afloat	32,000.
Total Afloat	154,000.

Taking of the world's spinners 6th American cotton 181,000 bales.

WHEAT.

London, June 5.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 62/- June-July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 63/- June-July sellers.

Tone:—Firm and dearer but quiet demand.

Australian 61/6 June-July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/6 June-July sellers and 61/9 May-June paid.

Soft Red Karachi 61/6 June-July sellers.

Tone:—Firm and dearer.

London, June 6.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/- June/July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 63/- June/July sellers.

Tone:—Steady poor demand.

Australian 61/6 June/July sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/- June/July sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 61/- June/July sellers.

Tone:—Steady poor demand.

Choice White Bombay 63/6 for June London sellers.

Wheat afloat 21,80,000 quarters.

Cargo New South Wales 59/6 March paid

London, June 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 5/8 June-July done.

Linseed Tone very quiet prices fully steady.

Raw Linseed buyers, etc. 45/- July-Aug. paid.

Raw Linseed Tone 45/- Sept.-Dec. paid.

New York, June 5.

Demand Bills 48562.

London, June 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer with very little trading. Closed £20 5/8 June-July sellers and £20¾ paid for July-August shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 June-July sellers. Closed in active.

Castorseed Bombay £23¼ June-July sellers.

London, June 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 3/4 June/July sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay 10/- June/July sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 J/J sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 15/4 1/2 June/July sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 15/3 July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 15/4½ Oct.-Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/7 Oct.-Dec. sellers

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/7¾ Oct.-Dec. sellers.

London, June 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/5 1/2 June6July sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/4 1/2 July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/4 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/7 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 15/7 3/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

Tone:—Steadier little more inquiry.

RAPESEEDS.

London, June 5.

Ferozepore Bold £22 June-July sellers.

Toria £22½ sellers for June-July shipment to Hamburg.

Yellow Guzerat £23 3/8 June-July sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £21½ June-July sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ June-July Continent sellers.

Rapeseed-Tendency in buyers favour.

London, June 6.

Ferozepore Bold £22 J/J sellers.

Toria £22 1/2 J/J sellers

Yellow Guzerat £23 3/8 J/J sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4 J/J sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 J/J continent.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £22 1/2 M/J.

£22 5/8 for June/July.

FEIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

London, June 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BULLION.

London, June 5.

Sovereigns for Export to Italy £40,000.

Weakly bullion shipment £357,425.

RUBBER

London, June 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 27 1/2 July/August sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 34/- June value.

Tone:—Quiet.

Ribbed smoked sheets 38/- June paid and buyer.

London, June 5.

Para Up River Fine. Spot 27¾.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 34/- June paid and buyers.

Tone:—Very irregular.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 38/ June paid and buyers.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, June 5.

Cholorides of Zinc and Magnesium are quoted at Rs. 20/- and Rs. 3/8 respectively. Sodium Sulphide and Bleaching Powder have arrived in large lots and the market is very dull in these commodities. Maize and Farina are steady. The supply of other chemicals is free, whereas the demand is extremely small, as a result of which the market is having a period of great slump, which is greatly increased owing to the reduced demand from mills. The market in general is very dull.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 3-15
Antimony salt Re. 0-8-6
Acetate lead-white Rs. 40-0
Bleaching powder Rs. 11-8
Pottassium Cholorate Re. 0-3-7
Caustic soda Rs. 19-0
Magnesium Choloride Rs. 3-6-0
Dextine Rs. 23-4
Maize starch Rs. 14-4
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 9-6
Acetic acid Re. 0-8-3
Aniline salt Re. 0-9-3
Glauber salt Rs. 4-8
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 34-0
Bichromate potash Rs. 34-0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0-11-6
Zinc Cholorida Rs. 20-0
Litherage flake Rs. 42-0
Farina Rs. 16-8
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22-0
Alum of chrome Rs. 16-3

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 5.

Cotton Healds, Bandings and Ropes kept ruling easy, the demand Was limited; steel Reeds changed hands at Re. 0-2-5, but there is absolutely no amunition in the market. Fillets. Pickers and Elastic kept in demand, but the prices evinced little interest sizing flannel and roller cloth witnessed a poor demand. Card cans Fibre changed hands at Rs. 2-12 per each. Japanese Bobbins saw a slightly increased demand in slubbings, Rovings and Conical Pirns. Ring Rabbeth changed hands at Rs. 6-8 per gross. English Bobbins are quiet.

Quotations are:—

Healds—15/4os Rs. 1-4
Reeds Re. 0-2-5.
Roller Cloth -16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-12
Roller Cloth-18-oz-Ken Rs. 9-12
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-5
Tubular Bandings Re. 1-14
Ropes Rs. 1-14
Sizing flannel-twill-62 in. Rs. 4-8.
Slubbing tubes English Rs. 49-0
Roving tubes English Rs. 30-10
Pirns Conical-5 in-Japan Rs. 7-0
Ring Rabeth-5 in.- Enamel Rs. 6-8
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65-0
Dobby Harness Rs. 18-8
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-12
Sizing flannel-72 in. Rs. 4-10

CABLE FROM A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Cos' telegraphic market information:—

We have received on Saturday the following cable form our Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Without prospects good rain Texas over Sunday, further short covering quite probable."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 715
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 785
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 770.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86
London—Paris Frcs. 99.98
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.00
London—Rome Liras 122.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, June 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/8 steady.
Livpool closed.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 unsettled.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 5.

Stockholm 1816.
Christiania 2889.
Amsterdam mutilated.
Switzerland mutilated.
Belgoum 10153 yesterday's.
Athens 29250 yesterday's.
4th Cuban Sugar 12 5/8 June-July sellers.

London, June 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 9992.
Exchange on London in Germany 20 4½.
Exchange on London in Italy 12190.

London, June 6.

Exchange Warsaw 25.25.
Rentes 3 per cent 10305
Berlin Cheque on London
Bar Silver (Spot) 40 1/2.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4
Bar Gold per oz. 5 3/4.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4 .
Dis yfiH C-4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Little Indian bear covering small offerings closed quiet uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
5th Exchange Belgium 10265 Athens 287.50
5th Cuban Sugar 12 5/8 June/July sellers.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87 1/8 —1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/16 —1/16.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £99 11/16 —1/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105.
Consols 2½ per cent. £55 7/8 ex Dvd. —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £50 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) £66 1/4 ex Dvd.
Government Securities 3 per cent. £57¼ ex Dvd.

London, June 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/16.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 11/16.
Conversion Loan £76 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 7/8 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 50 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 Ex.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/4 Ex.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rates 5 per cent. 15 5/8.

SHARES.

London, June 5.

Hongkong Bank £139½.
Chartered Bank £20 1/8.
National Bank £47½.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

London, June 6.

Hongkong Bank £139 1/2.
Chartered Bank £20 1/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 6.

3 Months London Discounts 4-3/8 p.c.
6 Months London Discounts 4-5/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Months 5 per cent.
Money 3 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 6.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	65	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klal		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4				
„ „ to 1		55	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2				
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66	8	0
„ 1 1-4 ..		65	0	0

METALS.

London, June 5.

English best Selected Copper £62½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 7/8.
Copper Braziers £77½.
Yellow Metal £7½.
Hard Spelter £30½.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

London, June 5.

Tin Block £255 1/8.

London, June 6.

English best Selected Copper £62/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 7/8.
Copper Braziers £77 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 1/2.
Hard Spelter £30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	12	0
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	13	6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	9
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	6
David	No. 10 1-2	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	10	0
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3	6
„	No. 42—2	1	4	6
„	No. 20	0	14	6
„	No. 32	1	1	6

BULLION.

Bombay, June 6.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-9-0
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-7-0
English 10 oz. Bar Gold 21-11-0
Bar Gold ready Rs. 21-4-3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-3
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-0-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-0-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-12-0

London, June 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-6
Silver forward d. 31-7

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Market looks weak but we do not expect any decided fall.

London, June 5.

Berlin Cheques on London 40½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling—India bought on fall closed steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Interest day to-day loans 3½.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, resumed hearing of the case in which Prosnath Ganguli and Akshoy Kumar Gupta were charged with sedition. The public prosecutor in opening the case said that the first accused was the author, and the second the publisher of a seditious book, entitled "Bipplal Chattra Samaj. Revolution and the Student Community." He said that after the book was proscribed by Government, the accused sold it at Faridpur. Several formal witnesses were examined after which the case was adjourned.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE BY ELECTION.

The Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency is called upon to elect on or before the 17th July next a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in the Council of State in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., appointed to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Bomboy Government, has fixed the dates, hours and places as follows:—Saturday, 13th June, Nomination of candidates; Monday, 15th June, Scrutiny of nomination papers; Wednesday, 15th July, Last day for receipt of voting papers at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer; Thursday, 16th July, 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer, Counting of votes.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT B. B. R. A.

LYNN'S GRAND DISPLAY.

The Bombay Battalion R. A., were no match for the Gunners from Colaba when they met them on the Cooperage last evening in a unit division fixture. Much was expected of the local men as there were rumours of drastic changes and several acquisitions. Mulder was the only one from the new men who showed his worth and he was a host in himself in the half line. The performance of Lynn in goal was a splendid one his style being of a sort worthy of a goal-keeper in one of the English League teams. He showed himself to be versatile in all the branches of goal-keeping, and fisted, kicked and turned the ball over the cross-bar with equal sang-froid. Indeed, but for him the R. A., would have registered double figures.

The R. A., scored a goal in each half, both being well headed in. Their defence was as sound as ever and Roberts had very little to do. When he did this however it was well done. Fieldhouse was a good half and in the second half headed as fine a goal as any. Davies in the forward line was consistently good though he missed a peach of a chance when quite unmarked. For the B. B. R. A. Ford and Carey tried very hard, the latter being responsible for a very fine first timer which was, however, saved. The rest of the forwards appeared lifeless and seldom did anything. Both the backs were weak and Lynn had quite a lot to do to make up for their mistakes. The R. A. asserted themselves from the beginning and midway in the first minute Bacon headed a goal from a pass from the left. Shortly beore half-time the B. B. R. A. missed a good opportunity. After the interval the play was a repetition of the first half and as before the second goal came midway in the period. Following a corner, Fieldhouse headed the ball into the corner of the net Lynn make a gallant effort to save. The Colaba gunners kept up a grim bombardment but Lynn was equal to the occasion and invariably saved, the game ending in a victory for the R. A., by two goals to nil.

R. A. Roberts; Day and Bunyan; Barker, Fieldhouse and Mowat; Thorne, Yates, Bacon, Davies and Waite.

B. B. R. A. Lynn; Cutler and Gabriel; Lindsay Mulla and C. Kelly; Ardagh, Ford, Carey, Ridyard and Abbott.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

West Yorks vs. Army Details:—Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

MYSORE RACES.

MYSORE, June 6.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Pogose's BETWIXT, 9-12, Northmore 1
Mr. Gegg's GALLOPEUR OLIVIER, 7-11, S. Black 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's WALHACHIN, 9-10, F. Black 3

Betting: Seven to four on Betwixt, threes Walhachin, fours Gallopeur Oliver, sixes Grey Dawn.

Won by a neck and 5 lengths.

Tote paid: Rs. 10 on win, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE HEDJAZ PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Mr. Kazum's KLETITOR, 8-1, Thompson 1
Mr. Taft's ROSCOFF, 9-2, Audas 2
Mr. Wahab's VAGRANT, 9-6, S. Black ... 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZAKI, 7-0 (carried 7-3), McQuade 4

Betting: Six to four on Roscoff, 4 to 1 Zugger and Zaki, sixes Kletitor, tens for the rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 4-51 for win, Rs. 13 Rs. 6½ and Rs. 27 for places.

LATE COL. DESRAJ URS MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Raj Hiffaret's FELLADEEN, 9-3, Cooper 1
Mr. Wishart's TOY SYMPHONY, 8-1, Calder 2
Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND, 8-13, Northmore 3
Raja of Bobbli's HAPPY PRINCESS II., 8-6, Donelly 4

Betting: Evans Gazz Band, threes Felladeen, fives Happy Princess II. thirty Tribulance, eights Toy Symphony and Plonk.

Tote paid: Rs. 26½ for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 39 for places.

H. H. YUVARAJA OF MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Raja of Sivaganga's CPADILLO, 9-13, Aldridge 1
Raja of Bobbili's APPLICATE, 7-4, F. Black 2
Mrs. Claridge's MYSTERY, 9-12, Easton 3
Mr. Hussain's SUGAR BELL, 7, McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 20 for places.

HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT'S CUP (Div. I.)—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Mahomed Atmja's HAMIAR, 9-5, Easton 1*
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOVERNOR, 8-11, H. McQuade 1*
Mr. Goculdas' MAMOON, 9-2, Audas 2
Mr. Kamun's HAZIM, 8-2, Meekings 3

*Dead heated.

Betting: Six to four on Mammoon, fives Hamiar, sixes Governor, Haxim, Napoleon, eights the rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 13½, Rs. 16 on Governor, for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 7 for places.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAWANI TALWAR, 8-12, H. McQuade 1*
Maharaja of Mysore's TRUE GRACE, 8-0, Thompson 1*
Mr. Goculdas' CATCHUP, 9-1, Audas 3
Raja of Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE, 8-1, Donelly 4

*Dead heated.

Tote paid: Rs. 10 on Bhawani Talwar, Rs. 20 True Greece for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 9, Rs. 3 for places.

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT'S CUP (Division II.)—Distance 1¼ miles.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG JAMAD, 7-10, McQuade 1
Mr. Wahab's TAWAKUL, 7-5, S. Black... 2
Mr. Ebrahim Kadun's TURKISTAN, 7-13, Calder 3
Mrs. Claridge's MAJ DOMO, 7-0, Black ... 4

Tote paid: Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, Rs. 63 for places.

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Sanjals Fortune's FAVOURITE, 9-2, Northmore 1
Mr Gregson's POMPAND 3-9, Hoyt 2
Mrs. Conran's LANDLADY, 8-11 Donnelly 3
Maharaja of Mysore's HILLANDDALE, 9-5, Bona 4

Tote paid: Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 16 for places.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHS.

LONDON, June 5.

The following are the results of the remaining county matches that began on Wednesday.—

M. C. C. vs. Wales.—Match was drawn. M. C. C. 532 and 102 for five wickets. Wales 328 and followed on, 411 for five and declared (Bell 69, Riches 187 not out, Symonds 56 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Surrey.—Surrey won by two wickets. Leicester 278 and 184 (Berry 74, Shepherd five for thirty). Surrey 317 and 147 for eight.

Oxford University vs. Army.—Army won by twelve runs. Army 380 and 200. Oxford University 282 and 286 (Holmes 77, Richardson 64, Gilliatt 68.)

Results of the following matches (sent last night) should read:—Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by 142 runs.

Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire.—Hampshire won by 314 runs.

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire.—Derbyshire won by 212 runs.

Lancashire vs. Kent.—Lancashire won by seven wickets.

Glamorgan vs. Somerset.—Somerset won by 230 runs. etc.—Reuter.

The following are the closing scores in county matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire at Lord's.—Middlesex 118 (Robinson five for 52) Yorkshire 209 for one (Holmes 121 not out, Sutcliffe (retired hurt) 56.

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester.—Lancashire 296 for five. (Makepeace 72, E. Tyldesley 82. Watson 68 not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire at Northampton.—Northampton 376 (C. Woolley 164, Wright 112, Howell five for 120, Wyatt four for 92) Warwick fourteen for 1.

Worcestershire vs. Sussex at Stourbridge.—Worcester 208 (Rogers 118 not out, Wensley five for 56). Sussex 160 for 7 (Col. Watson fifty not out).

Somerset vs. Essex at Tauton.—Somerset 318 (Daniell 174 not out). Essex 22 for 2.

Leicestershire vs. Notts at Leicester.—Leicester 253. (Smith 62, Mathews 6 for 81). Notts 82 for one.

Derbyshire vs. Gloucestershire at Chesterfield.—Derby 197. (Parker 50, Morton 80, Hammond 5 for 57) Leicester 140 for (Hammond 73 not out).—Reuter.

FRENCH NATIONAL HARD COURT STRUGGLE.

LONDON, June 5.

At St. Cloud in the French National Hard Court Tennis Championships, Lacoste beat Jacob 6/2, 6/1, 3/6, 7/5, in the semi-final of men's singles.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER CUP RACE,

LONDON, June 5.

Manchester Cup race resulted as follows:

WIN A LOT 1
OBLITERATE 2
DUMAS ..... 3.

Nine ran.—Won by two lengths. Short head between second and third. Starting price betting was: six to one against Win A Lot, thirtythree to one against Obliterate, five to one against Dumas.

The "Sporting Chronicle" starting the price on the winner was eleven to two against.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, June 4.

Chail (Simla Hills). The 4th Chess Game on the 2nd instant disclosed the scores as follows:—Alurkar 3, Boris Kostich 5, A Joshi 5, Kishenlal 4, Khadilkar 2, Mandhli 1½, Bodus 2½, Gurdasmal 2, Gurbaxani 2½, Chhajjuram 1½, Naziruddin 0, A. Suorez 1, A hard contest ensued between Messrs. Kishenlal and Khadilkar. This was the best game played so far in the tournament.—A. P.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.

In the fifteen-round contest here last night at heavy-weights Gene Tunney knocked out Tom Gibbons in the twelfth round.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GOLF. CHAMPIONSHIP,

LONDON, June 5.

At the Worcester Country Club's course at Massachusettes in the American Open Golf Championship, Bobbie Jones and Willie Mcfarlane after heading the field each with 291 had to play off extra eighteen holes but again tied with seventy-five strokes each. They will play another eighteen holes this afternoon.

(Later). Mainfarlane won by one up.—Reuter.

FRENCH NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 6.

At St. Cloud in the semi-final of the French National Hard Court Tennis Championships, Borotra and Lacoste beat Jacob and Lal 8/6, 7/5, 6/4.

In the final of men's singles Lacoste beat Borotra 7/5, 6/1 6/4 and in final of ladies' singles Lenglen beat Miss McKane 6/1, 6/2. Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN NEW S. WALES.

LONODN, June 6.

Illawarra (New South Wales).—The English Football team defeated Illawarra by eight goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL-KEEPERS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party a meeting of the Stall-Keepers of the "A. Crawford Market" and the general public will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 (S. T.), to protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality in raising the rents of the stalls in the market to extortionate proportions in some cases as high as 600 per cent. Prominent stall-keepers will address the meeting. The members of the Corporation are specially requested to attend and hear the grievances of the stall-keepers Mr. V. J. Patel has kindly consented to preside.

EMPIRE DAY MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is Loyalty in Bombay at a discount? Or has it sustained an irrecoverable shock, since the s.s. "Loyalty" the White Elephant of the Scindia Co—has been broken up in Bombay? If not, how is it that Empire Day meetings have been got up by Rao Bahadur Joshi, year after year, and that too single handed? How is it, that he selects no other place, than the good old Zaverbaug? Is it, not because he gets a ready audience of Hindus, who go there for worship; and a ready kirtan party, that is chanting hymns every day? Is this Loyalty to God, to Crown or to Country?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

To congratulate the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas on his appointment as a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, and to wish him success in his new career, a deputation on behalf of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal waited upon him at the Victoria Terminus at the time of his departure from Bombay on Saturday to take charge of his new post. Among those present were Mr. Fulshanker Kalliarai Baxi, the President of the Mandal, and Messrs. D. D. Anjaria, V. H. Vachharajani, Rajendra S. Dalal, Kalyanrai G. Ghodo, J. P. Zala, I. S. Mehta, A. S. Chhaya, S. B. Dave, R. N. Mehta, B. H. Yajnik and others. They delivered to Mr. Lalubhai a letter conveying the resolution of the Mandal expressing joy at his appointment. They gave him a garland and a hearty send off.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Radakbai residing on the first floor of a building at 4th Kumbharwada Lane reports the theft of a trunk containing jewellery and cloth of the value of Rs. 767-8-0. Radakbai and her daughter went to sleep at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday. At about 3 in the morning the next day when she woke up she saw a man in her room removing the trunk. When she tried to prevent him from taking it away, he threatened to assault her. He then threw the trunk out in the Sweeper's lane and escaped himself through a window. The thief seems to have got a ladder from a neighbouring yard and used it for ascending up to the window. In the morning clothes valued at Rs. 94-8-0 were found by the police in the gully.

DEATH DUE TO BURNS.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest touching the death of Santookbai a Hindu girl aged 16 years, when a verdict of death due to shock following accidental burns.

The evidence showed that on May 31, her husband Maganlal Jhetabhai left his house at about 9 a.m. On his return to home at 9-30 a.m. he found his wife burnt on her back. She told him that as she was lighting a "sigri" with kerosene oil, her sari caught fire and she was burnt. Her husband took her to Sir Harkissondas Hospital where she succumbed to her burns on June 4.

MOTOR-CAR COLLIDES AGAINST TRAM-CAR.

At about 9 a.m. on Friday morning a tram-car No. 407-8 was proceeding from J. J. Hospital towards Grant Road. As the tram-car was passing the Two Tanks junction, a motor-car No. 7192 bumped into the tram-car damaging front right footboard of the tram-car and the left front mudguard and left head lamp of the car. The car is a brand new Buick car and was coming along Duncan Road going in the direction of Null Bazar. It is stated that the tram-car was well on the junction and it was too late when the driver of the motor-car tried to pull up his car with the result that the collision took place.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

P. H. Kurva of the New India Assurance Company charged Mahomed Kala Jaitha of the Alliance Trading Company with insult and assault before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for complainant while Mr. Ghevaria, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused's firm was indebted to his firm by a certain sum of money which the accused had wrongfully recovered from their Hamburg Agents, in respect of certain salvage claims which the accused had transferred to the New India Assurance Company. The complainant went to the accused on May 6 to recover the money, when the accused was alleged to have slapped the complainant and broke his spectacles.

After evidence was recorded, the accused expressed regret and the case was compounded.

CHARGE OF THEFT....

Sergeant Bailey put Sheik Abas Sheik Kadar before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house breaking and theft of property and cash valued at Rs. 4,040.

The facts of the case were that Barjor Bejonji, a Parsi caterer went to sleep on May 21 after putting the catch on his door. The next morning when he awoke, he found the door wide open and subsequently discovered that a vest coat containing G. C. notes of Rs. 3,980, five studs and a cuff link were missing. The complainant lodged a complaint with the police, and he informed the police that he suspected the accused as the man concerned in the crime. The accused was traced to Panvel and arrested by the Bombay police and brought down to Bombay. All the stolen property was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Bailey pressed the charge, saying that he was the son of an ex-policeman.

The same accused was further charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla with the theft of a cycle to Government Telegraphs.

The accused who is a Telegraph peon is on a month's leave since May 20.

The case postponed to 8th inst.

A NEW INDIAN F. R. C. S.

A private cable received in Bombay announces that Capt. V. R. Mirajkar, I. M. S., has just passed the F. R. C. S. (Eng). examination.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN BROACH STREETS.

The much talked of electric street lighting at last commenced from 1st inst., after a long quarrel between the Municipality and the Broach Electric Supply and Dvelopment Corporation, Ltd., ending in a compromise arrived at between the said company and the Municipality.

G. I. P. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PAYMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS.

BOMBAY, June 5.

Among the subjects discussed at the 13th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 4th June 1925, were the following:—

Proposed introduction of a Bombay-Poona Express to run during Poona Season:—The proposal, which was put forward by a member at the previous meeting, was that an Express Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers should be run from Bombay to Poona and back at week-ends during the Poona Season, leaving Bombay at about 6/30 p.m. every Friday and returning from Poona at about the same hour on Sunday. The Chairman then stated that he would be prepared to put on this train with effect from 1st July or earlier on the conditions that 100 books of coupon tickets—50 first and 50 second class—were purchased by the public over and above the number purchased last season.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the number of books sold up to date was 15 first and 57 second class and that to enable the Railway to put this train on it required another 53 books to be sold.

Refusal of G. I. P. Railway to pay certain small claims to merchants:—This matter had been discussed at a previous meeting when the Chairman stated that the Railway's refusal to pay such claims arose out of certain decisions of the Bombay Court when it was held that the losses in transit were really an incident of transit and that the Railway could not be held liable for the same. The matter had now again been brought up by a member of the Committee who pointed out that the claims under Rs. 5 were not at present paid by the Railway, but that loss of Rs. 5 on a single bag might represent a loss of almost half of its contents; furthermore, that the Railway collected all the sweepings and that they probably realised by the sale of same a considerable amount of money every year and he contended that it would be perfectly reasonable to expect that this sum should be utilised in the payments of these small claims. The Chairman stated that the matter of these small claims had already been reconsidered and that the Railway had now decided that repudiation should be based on a percentage and instructions had been given that only provided the weight lost was one per cent or less of the total invoiced weight of the entire consignment and the monetary value of such loss worked out to Rs. 10 or less should the claims be repudiated. If on the other hand the loss was over Rs. 10 or the short weight exceeded one per cent of the total weight of the consignment the claims would be paid irrespective of the amount involved.

In regard to the collection and sale of sweepings the Chairman stated that the sweepings were mixed up and contained a considerable amount of dirt and that it cost a good deal to clean them. The net amount realised by the sale of these sweepings was therefore not as much as was supposed and was a set-off against the claims paid.

Alleged harassment by Railway Staff of passengers carrying meat, fruit, vegetables etc. This subject, which was also brought up by a member of the Committee, referred to an article in the Press complaining about ticket collectors extorting money from passengers carrying milk, vegetables etc. The Chairman said that he had already made some enquirres and asked the writer of the article to furnish him with definite proof of the allegations made and that when this was produced the matter would be investigated further.—A. P.

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

NAGPUR, June 6.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress met here this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. C. F. Andrews. Among those who attended the Congress were Mr. Giri, Bar-at-Law, B. N. Railway, Mr. Kirk of the E. I. Railway, Mr. Das, Professor at Santiniketan, Mr. Datta, M.L.A., Mr. Hasana from Lahore, Mr. Sarcar from the Punjab, Mr. Bakhale, Mr. Shetty from Jamshedpur, Mr. Jhabwala from Bombay and Mr. Ruikar, pleader, Nagpur and others, from all parts of India. Discussion mainly centres on the N. W. Railwaymen's strike and the representation of working classes in the Assembly and the provincial councils. The Committee has not yet come to any definite conclusion and the subjects are being discussed. They are meeting again to-morrow.—A.P.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

QUESTION OF SENTENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 5.

Very disquieting news comes from Udaipur. The Commission appointed by the Maharaj Kumar to consider the opinions of high court judges is reported to have recommended five years' confinement of Mr. Pathik in the solitary fort of Kumbhalgarh or Sarada Dharamanerain. The minister left on June 2nd for Simla with papers of the Pathik case to consult the Political Department. The Resident of Mewar has already reached Simla and it is believed sentence will be announced after the approval of the Government of India.

Mr. Pathik has already suffered 22 months' confinement and has been acquitted by a majority of the high court judges.

TARIFF BOARD.

MADRAS, June 6.

It is understood that Dr. John Mathai, Professor of Economics in the University of Madras is appointed member of the Tariff Board in the place of Professor Kale, resigned.—A.P.

A Champion Muscle-Builder

MEN of India: if you aspire to athletic honors—desire suppleness, strength and endurance—eat the food of champions... QUAKER OATS! One potful of this delicious health food will build twice as much muscle as a potful of rice and three times as much as a potful of meat. It is strengthening—invigorating—sustaining—yet not body-heating.

Eaten with milk or cream and sugar, it is even more delicious and more strengthening.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

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MOPLAH COLONISATION IN ANDAMANS.

PRAYER TO GOVT. TO STOP.

CALICUT, June 4.

At a well-attended Mahomedan conference Mahomed Schamnad, M.L.A., presiding, it was resolved to request the Government to stop the colonisation of Moplahs in Andamans and to release the remaining Moplah prisoners convicted in connection with the last Moplah rebellion.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVT'S PROPOSED LOAN.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION DEBATE.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

After a full dress debate lasting for about two hours, the Calcutta Corporation at their special meeting on Friday approved of the draft reply prepared by the Finance, Estates and General Purposes Committee to the Government letter in connection with the proposed loan of Rs. 84,74,000.

The draft reply stated that in the light of more upto date information, the Finance Committee had modified some of their figures on which the estimates of recurring income and expenditure were based and they were satisfied that even with the modifications suggested, the Corporation had a sufficient borrowing power to finance the loan required. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Corporation should reiterate the application for sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 84,70,000 and to the reserving of Rs. 50,00,000 out of it for issue at par in favour of the Corporation for the investment of the sinking and other funds subject to the modification that the rate of interest of the loan should be 6 per cent. and the rate of growth of the sinking fund 5½ per cent. instead of 6 per cent. After examining the recurring and non-recurring income and expenditure, the draft reply stated—it is absolutely necessary that some portion at least of the loan should be raised almost immediately for urgent requirements. If therefore, there is likely to be any delay in getting the sanction of the Government of India and in putting the loan on the market the Corporation, in view of the urgency of the matter, request the immediate sanction of the Government of Bengal tot raise a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs at 6 per cent and having currency for 30 years under Section 97 of the Act for the present requirements in connection with the water supply scheme.—A. P.

Lahore, June 5th.—As the Punjab Government has no vacancies to offer this year, there will be no competitive examination in 1925 for the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.—A. P.

ANNUAL BURMA DINNER.

MAYMYO, June 5.

The following press communique has been issued:—Telegrams were exchanged between His Excellency Sir William Keith and Sir Harcourt Butler on the occasion of the Annual Burma Dinner in London on the 28th May.

The telegram from Sir William Keith dated Maymyo 27th May states: "On the unique occasion of her first Governor presiding during his term of office at the Annual Burma Dinner will you assure the distinguished gathering of her friends that Burma appreciates the affectionate interest in her welfare which draws them together and will strive to achieve happy, peaceful and prosperous future which you may, with confidence, predict for her to-night."

"The reply from Sir Harcourt Butler, dated London 29th May says: "Many thanks for your telegram which was much appreciated by all present."—A. P.

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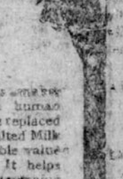

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S I

...mosphere of
...nse of humour;
...seems determined
...For instance (on
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...some "glittering prizes" not
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..., when they are sure of neither their
... nor their followers."

How is it possible that a tactful woman of the world can have used such an expression without perceiving its ironix reactions upon her and ihers?"

It is. in truth. upon the *jole devivre*, the vivacity and the indestructible youth of Lady Oxford that posterity will concentrate. She is often indiscreet; her judgment except upon personalities, is often wrong; but she has a broad philosophy of life which will appeal to many if it repels others.

"A horse to ride: a book to read; a sun to make love in!" Such, she decides, are the most important things in life.

If it be the right horse. the right book. the right person to make love to. even a stickler for pleasure might compromise at least upon this point with Lady Oxford.

C. P. NOTES.

SUGGESTED ALL PARTY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 2.

The weather has been occasionally cloudy and windy during the week. Light showers have brought down the temperature to a certain extent. It seems that the monsoon has atlast set in. Cattle disease continues in a sporadic form in 11 districts. Fodder is sufficient but a scarcity of water is being felt in some hilly portions of seven districts. Labour is ample.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S CIRCULAR.

The following press communique has been issued by the Secretary to Government Education Department, C. P.

The High Commissioner for India has drawn attention to the difficulties that are at present felt in securing admission for Indian students to educational institution in the United Kingdom. In a large measure these are to be attributed to the fact that applications are not sent in time to enable suitable arrangements to be made with the authorities concerned. As a general rule, applications, with full particulars, from students wishing to enter educational institutions in the United Kingdom should reach the High Commissioner's office not later than 1st week of April for admission at the beginning of the session which usually opens in October. In the case of Indian women students the timely receipt of applications is especially necessary.

The Secretary, Central Provinces Students' Advisory Committee and Principals of Colleges are being requested to bring the matter prominently to the notice of the parents and guardians of all students who propose going to England for educational purposes.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Reviewing the administration report of the Central Provinces during the year 1923-24, the Revenue Secretary to Government observes that on the whole the agricultural profits were good in the cotton country, normal in the rice country and something less than normal in the wheat country. The cropped areas have been steadily increasing. Labour has held its own well. With increased facility of communications, labour has become of late years far more fluid. Mines and factories of one sort or another have provided plentiful employment within the province. This situation is favourable for the introduction of labour saving machinery. Steady progress was made in the allotment of raiyatwari holdings. The relations between landlords and tenants are generally satisfactory. A pleasing feature of the report is the return of the old cordial relations between the officers of Government and the people Land revenue on the roll was paid with conspicuous punctuality. The system of settlement devised at the Raipur Conference in 1921 under the presidency of the Governor has proved its efficiency.

RETIREMENT OF SIR F. SLY.

Dr. Sir Frank George Sly, K. C. S. I., D. Litt. late Governor of the Central Provinces, has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 26th July, 1925.

C. P. COUNCIL.

The Governor has been pleased to announce that the nedt session of the C. P. Legislative Concil will be held on Monday, the 3rd August, 1925. It is understood that a supplementary demand for the salaries of Ministers will be placed before the Council. It is very difficult to postulate with any degree of certainty whether the Government will take the initiative and present the Minister' salaries or whether it would wish to have a definite assurance beforehand from the dominant party in the Council. that the demand would be passed.

The "Hitavada", the local liberal organ. suggests that a political conference of all leading men of this province—voters. councillors. Liberals Swarajists and others—meet at Nagpur some time in July to discuss the present political situation and the attitude to be adopted by the councillors in the August session. It invites Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, as one of the most respected gentlemen of this province to take the lead in this matter.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAITY.

Considerable public interest is centred round the ensuing elections for the posts of a President and two Vice-Presidents of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, which will take place on June 15th. There are 4 candidates for the presidentship and 12 candidates for the two posts of Vice-Presidentships.

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

It is very gratifying to find that the residents of the Central Provinces and Berar have made a liberal response to the appeal made by His Excellency on behalf of the Leprosy Relief Association. In some districts committees have been formed and subscriptions are being very willingly paid. The total amount of subscriptions promised up to the week ending 16th May amounted to Rs. 8,6275/10/0.

AN INDORE EPISODE.

HOW LATE MAHARAJAH ABDICATED.

Sir Francis Younghusband, an ex-Resident of Indore. in the course of a personal recollection of the late Marquis Curzon, in the May number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," explains the circumstances in which the late Maharajah of Indore abdicated. He says:

"Two years later, he (Curzon) appointed me to the very delicate post of Resident in Indore. The Maharaja Holkar of that time was subject to ungovernable fits of temper, and at such time it was positively dangerous to approach him. Of some terrible things that he had done, I had taken no notice, as they had not come officially before me. But one case in which he had himself caused very serious bodily injury to a man, was brought before me by the man himself, and I had to inform the Maharaja, that seeing what had happened, I could not advise the Viceroy to pay his contemplated visit to Indore. Holkar replied that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the Viceroy visited him or not, and that, as he could not do as he pleased, he wished to abdicate.

"In reporting the matter to Government, I referred to the other much worse cases of which we might at any moment be compelled to take notice, and I recommended that as the Maharaja had himself expressed a desire to abdicate. his abdication should be accepted, especially as even when heir-apparent he had behaved so violently as to cause Lord Ripon the then Viceroy to hesitate about allowing him to succeed. Lord Curzon, after consulting with the Home Government, decided to accept the abdication and I had to go to Holkar's palace to inform him of the decision.

"'Good God' said the Holkar, 'you did not take that abdication seriously. Why, I have abdicated seven times before, and no one has taken the slightest notice of it.' However a subsequent interview with Lord Curzon assured him that the matter really was serious this time, though Lord Curzon arranged that the Maharaja should himself announce in his own Darbar his desire to retire and should himself put his son on the gadi in his place."

BAWLA CASE PARALLEL.

A correspondent writing to the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi states that he is reminded by the Bawla Case of a case of a similar character in which Indore State officials were concerned and which occurred about thirty years ago. The victim in this instance was an Indian pleader, named Bulwant Rao Bhute, who was employed as a Secretary in the Indore State. Having displeased his superior, Bhute fled to Mhow to avoid arrest, and once there he started a newspaper which denounced the alleged maladministration of the Holkar State in strong terms. From that time commenced an effort to obtain his return to Indore. A warrant for his arrest, should he be found in British territory, was obtained from the British Resident through the efforts of a leading pleader of Mhow and the European secretary of the Maharajah, but Bhute, receiving warning of his danger, fled to Ujjain in the Gwalior territory where the warrant was inoperative.

The Superintendent of the Indore police at that time was Asad Yar Khan, a barber by caste, and he became the prime mover in the conspiracy to bring Bhute back to Indore and large sums of money were placed at his disposal in Ujjain banks.

After many attempts, all of which proved failures, the last act in this drama occurred, Asad. it is alleged suborned some Gwalior State officials and one Railway police official with the aid of substantial bribes. He then ordered the Ujjain station-master to have a reserved carriage, for which he paid heavy demurrage, to be placed on a quiet siding, saying that it was required for some purdah ladies. Bhute was invited to an entertainment in a remote mohalla of Ujjain City at the close of which he was seized, gagged and dragged to the railway station. being subjected on the way to indescribable cruelties. When just about to be dumped in the carriage reserved by Asad, the station-master arrived on the scene and seeing the state of Bhute forced his attackers to take him to a waiting room, where all the efforts of the European Mission doctor failed to prevent his death occuring from the injuries. he had received.

An investigation into the matter was made and a number of persons arrested. An Indian Judge from Gwalior was specially deputed to try the case and fifteen of the accused were sentenced. Asad himself got fifteen years and the others various sentences down to a fine.

The correspondent states that the Bawla Case shows that even after a quarter of a century, the Indore State still produces men willing to take life at the bidding of some influential party.

THE HAJ AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So the pilgrimship "Jehangir" is detained at Port Sudan! Why? because Amir Ali is bombarding and blockading Rabigh, the port of landing! Who is this Amir Ali? The nominee of the King's Government. What is the King's pledge to his people? "Defender of Feith." What is the Faith of the Hajis? To visit Mecca and Madina. Who obstruct the way? The King's nominee! Is the King's Government unable to ensure the safe landing of the Hajis at Rabigh, Kunfida or Leith? No responsible man will assert it. Will the Haji ships be detained at Port Sudan much longer? Is it to show, that the bureaucracy was right and the Big Brother was wrong? That is scarcely conceivable or creditable.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN POONA P. O.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES IN TROUBLE.

POONA, June 6.

Mr. J. C. O. Langhlin, Postmaster, Poona, S. Budhker, Deputy Cash Treasurer and Shaikh Pappa, the latter's assistant were placed to-day before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, charged by the C. I. D. with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 2.400 from the General Post Office, Poona. The total sum alleged to have been misappropriated is Rs. 6,257 but the three accused named were charged in the present instance, only with the alleged defalcations in respect of Government postage stamps of the value of Rs. 2,400.

Mr. K. T. Gupte, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Chakranarain, A. A. Khan and K. S. Gupte defended the three accused.

Only one witness was examined at today's hearing. Mr. K. D. Tambe, Deputy Postmaster-General Bombay, examined at some length deposed to the procedure followed in the Central Post Office in respect of the receipt and sale of stamps and method of accounting for cash and stamp balances. Witness stated that defalcations came to light as the result of the introduction of a new system which came into force at the Poona office from 1st April last. This necessitated the verification of the stamp account and the cash balance before the contractor could take over the charge of the sale of stamps. The present maximum authorised stamp balance was Rs. 5.000 and on 31st March a deficit of Rs. 3,335/13/6 was adjusted by changing it to unclassified payments and bringing it on to the statement of advances recoverable. The accused postmaster, at an interview, had handed witness a letter. but would not agree to being confronted with the other accused. He had made no explanation as to how the differences arose.—A. P.

"THE LEPERS."

Under this title, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay writes as follows in the "Tablet": Leprosy and sin have been associated since the beginning; and this at least they have in common, that not until one comes up against the actual fact does one realize the enormity of the evil. At a distance from it, in our Leper Guild meetings and in other places, we speak of lepers with sympathy; perhaps, if we had an actual case brought into our assemblies, we should be surprised to find how quickly our sympathy would vanish, and horror would urge us to run away. Such, at least, is my own impression when I am among lepers; and the fact that. while many visit hospitals, very few indeed ever set foot in a leper settlement, makes one believe that the feeling is common.

This alone is enough to show how very deserving is the leper of all the help we can give him. Moreover, he seems to be aware of it himself. While, it is true, in the streets of our Empire cities of Asia you will often enough find leper beggars, at street corners or alongside tramcars, holding up their hands with the figures all gone, or showing their legs with the feet, as it were, melted from them, or leering with faces bearing the unmistakable bloated leper stamp—still, in the asylums themselves, whenever I have visited them and under whatever circumstances, I have never once been asked by a leper for anything but my blessing; he gives one the impression that he is almost beyond charity, and has submitted to his doom.

In the two leper asylums which I know well the first thing that always strikes me whenever I visit them is the deathlike silence of the place. In one there are some thirty lepers, in the other three or four hundred; in both one seems to hear nothing; the lepers themselves seem to speak to each other in whispers, giving one the impression that they know their doom too well to have any longer anything to say or anyone to whom they care to speak. One wanders through the wards and the impression is deepened. They do not complain, they do not resent your coming: they just look, as if it mattered no longer to them whether you were there or not. A woman holds up her hand with four stumps upon it, for all the world like four extinguished candles. with the bone protruding from the middle for the wick. A man lies on his bed, looking like a consumptive, dead before death has reached him. Seated on the veranda is a youth whose face has swollen into the features of a lion, the well-known mask of the leper. But all alike are silent; they just look and no more; they have despaired of themselves and are content to wait for oblivion; they have ceased in most cases to care whether you will be kind to them or cruel.

For this very reason is work for the lepers a work of the purest charity. In this one helps the lowest stratum of humanity; the lowest stratum because the most devoid of what we all include in human life. There are many other reasons for helping them, one being because they are so little able to help themselves; but to me, after not infrequent contact with them, nothing appeals more than the sense of blank despair and hopelessness which hangs like a black could about them, silenling their voices, silencing their very hearts.

PRESIDENT OF MINERS' FEDERATION.

LONDON, June 5.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive of Miners' Federation of Great Britain Mr. Herbert Smith was selected President of the Federation and Mr. A. J. Cook was elected to represent the Federation on the Committee to deal with the question of Triple Alliance.—Reuter.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time back a meeting was held in Bombay to condemn Mahatma Gandhi's efforts to secure humane treatment for the untouchable castes among Hindus. You were good enough to publish my comments upon the proceedings of that meeting in the course of which one of the speakers broadly suggested that Mahatmaji should be lynched for his temerity. That meeting was presided over by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji who has come forward as a candidate for election to the Council of State. In a printed circular which he has sent to the electors. of whom I happen to be one, Mr. Ramji recounts his services in several public bodies and ends by promising that he will devote himself to questions of finance, trade and industries and to place before the Council "the point of view of the Indian public in general and the Indian commercial community in particular."

I would earnestly ask the electors to consider whether a person who justifies the present degraded position of the untouchables and opposes endeavours made to improve it, whatever his commercial or industrial eminence, is a fit candidate for the membership of a legislative body. There are many orthodox Hindus who find themselves unable to show active sympathy with these endeavours. No one finds fault with them for that. But when a public man comes forward to take a prominent part in denouncing Mahatmaji and others for labouring to raise these classes whose position is a standing disgrace to our nationalism, I for one wish publicly to say that it will be nothing short of a misfortune to elect such a person to the responsible position of a legislator. I have no personal feeling against Mr. Ramji. If he makes a public statement to the effect that he will not directly or indirectly oppose, in or out of the Council, any measures for the uplift of these classes. I shall have nothing to say against his being elected. But if he is not able to do so, I earnestly trust that those who feel responsible before God for the amelioration of the wretched condition of the untouchables. will do their best to prevent his elections.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

GHATKOPAR HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in August 1923, with the object of (1) preventing the slaughter of milch cattle in Bombay and suburbs on their being dry by buying them up and sending them to places in the mofussil where they can live out their natural life and thus confer the maximum benefit on the country, and. (2) swing calves and young buffaloes from premature death and sending them to places where they would be brought up. From its report for the first fourteen months it appears that the Association saved 1358 heads of milch cattle from slaughter out of which 1,111 were sent to places in the mofussil where they could be will cared for. It has purchased open ground measuring nearly 5.000 square yards at Ghatkopar, has erected a stable and a godown and has also sunk a well near the stable. This is good work indeed for the first year. Further work is proceeding apace, and in this we trust the Association will work in full collaboration with Mahatmaji who is organising the All-India Cow Protection Association.

To the report is added a fervent Appeal calling upon all people to refrain from killing animals. "It is impossible," says the Appeal, "to maintain that the killing of an animal is not as repugnant to God as the killing of a human being. Man, as the lord of creation, dare not misuse his power in order to tyrannise over the rest. On the other hand, *noblesse oblige*." "On the lower ground of expediency, too," it adds, "to slaughter cattle, in the last analysis, is only to slaughter our children and ourselves. Heavy infant mortality and the low average expectation of life among adults in our country are directly traceable to this terrible waste of invaluable nutrition for man." To the meat-eating Hindus who spare the cow but eat mutton the Appeal points out that such persons are not only guilty of killing, but defeat even the limited object of saving the cow, since by raising the price of mutton and consequently lowering that of beef they practically encourage beef eating. The appeal is worth a careful perusal and we heartily commend it and the Report of the Association to the public.

COLLAPSE OF STINNES TRUST AVERTED.

LONDON, June 5.

Berlin. Big banks with the cooperation of the Reichs bank are coming to the rescue of the Stinnes Trust with forty millio marks to prevent a complete collapse the organisation which has encountered financial crisis owing, it is alleged, to taking up too many short term credits which it is unable to meet upon maturity. Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON SPANISH KING'S LIFE?

LONDON, June 5.

Perpignan (France).—Travellers from Barcelona persistently report that an attempt was made to blow up a train on which the King and the Queen of Spain had arranged to go to Madrid. A bomb weighing eighty kilograme was found in the tunnel. Nineteen arrests are stated to have been made. Their Majesties had decided on the postponement of their departure and remain in Barcelona.—Reuter.

STATUE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now, that the proposal to erect a statue of Swami Vivekananda has taken a definite shape and the execution of the statue is in progress, the question of a suitable site for the installation of the statue should necessarily arise.

Considering the great achievements of the Swamiji in the field of Vedanta philosophy in India and abroad and the immortal fame, which the Swamiji has earned for himself, a best and most fascinating site should be available in Bombay for the purpose.

The Swamiji is acknowledged on all hands as one of the greatest saints that India, for the matter of that, the world has produced in recent years. The Swamiji's writings and speeches have been so singularly free from any remarks to which any reasonably religious minded man other than a hopeless bigot can take exception. There runs a deep harmony in all that the Swamiji has said and written that they have drawn the votaries of different faith to look upon the great Swamiji as an accurate exponent of their own religion. India should be specially proud of the Swamiji, for he has been the greatest torch bearer of the pure spiritual wisdom of the East in Europe and other Western countries.

Bombay "the beautiful" will be honouring the great Swamiji and herself by placing the statue in the Hanging Gardens. (or in the vicinity thereof). A better site in Bombay cannot be conceived which would so eminently serve the purpose we have in mind than the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Gardens. The association of these two great names will render the place both holy and beautiful.

It is to be hoped that the public of Bombay will welcome the above suggestion.

Yours etc.,

M. S. RAO.

Chowpati, June 3.

LALAJI ON HINDUISM.

LAHORE, June 5.

Presiding over a leteure at the local Sanatan Dharma College, Lala Lajpat Rai said that Hinduism would have no meaning if its tenets and high principles were followed only in thought and minor ceremonies and not carried out in action in the battle of life. If every Hindu became a true Hindu Swarajya would not be a distance. He advised the men assembled there to be men of action, well disciplined and trained, ready to meet any attack that was made against them or their civilization. Mere carrying out of a number of ceremonies would not bring salvation to them nor their country and he. therefore, hoped that Hindus would discard the spirit of apathy and indifference and would come to the forefront as a community of men ready to face emergencies and fearless of death.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The trustees of the Kayastha Pathshala have elected Munshi Iswar Saran as president of the institution for five years by 129 votes against 125 secured by Munshi Gulzarilal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has now authorised an expenditure upto five thousand rupees for the free supply of housing materials to the poor beyond the municipal areas in the Kistna District, whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the recent cyclone.—A.P.

Foreign scholarships have been awarded by the U. P. Government to the following:—Miss Nur Jehan Mohomed Yusuf (Lucknow) to undergo training as a teacher; P. S. H. Choturvedi (Lucknow) for the study of western methods of education; P. L. Shivastara for research in mathematics and Ajit Kumar Mitra for research in botany.

A correspondent wires from Chhindwara:—

The seventh session of the Political District Conference Chhindwara will hold its session on 15th and 16th June at Chand situated between the Peach and Kulbahara rivers. Elaborate arrangements are being made and especial care is taken by Abdul Majid Khan Azad, President Congress Committee to make the Conference a grand success. Especial feature of the Conference will be a khadi exhibition.

In the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Banerji disposed of revision filed by Kamlapati Panth and others from convictions passed by the Almora Village Panchayat. Their Lordships ordered the petition of the applicants to be returned for a representation to the Collector holding that the village panchayet constituted under Act 6 of 1920 was a Court of law and the jurisdiction to deal with the orders of the village panchayet was primarily with the Collector.—A.P.

A representation having been received suggesting an independent inquiry into the necessity for the imposition of special police in Gooty Taluk sanctioned recently, the Government of Madras have placed Mr. H. Courtenay, I.C.S., District and Session Judge, Salem on special duty to hold an inquiry commencing at Gooty on the 19th instant. In the course of a press communique Government state that the District Magistrate and police would place all materials gathered at his disposal and citizens desiring to make representation on the subject would be examined by him.—A.P.

RENT ACT BILL

UNCALLED FOR INCREASE

APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Messrs. M. K. Patel and R. B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., Joint Hon: Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, have drawn up for the information and guidance of the members of the Select Committee of the Local Legislative Council the following brief and informal notes and memoranda on the most important provisions of the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, which is to come up for consideration before the Committee at its ensuing meeting on the 10th instant at the Bombay Secretariat.

PROLONGATION OF DURATION OF ACT.

The Bill is not quite satisfactory in this matter in so far as it aims at extending the period of operation of the Acts for only three years i. e., upto the end of the year 1928. In the United Kingdom the present Statute (15 and 14 Geo. 5 C. 32) remains in force upto 24th June 1925 and then there is partial control though of a substantial nature upto the same day in 1930. A private Bill was introduced in Parliament some months ago by Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P. supported by eleven other members of the House of Commons the object of which was to have a consolidated Rent Restriction Act with amendments mainly in the interests of tenants. It aimed at making the Statue reapplicable aimed at making the Statute reapplicable to trade and business premises erected before June 1925. It proposes to bring under control for a period of 15 years from the 24th June 1925 all premises residential or non-residential with the limit of rent now prevailing (£105 per annum). A Bill is now before Parliament extending the period of operation of the present Rent Act upto 25th December 1927 in England and 28th May 1928 in Scotland with partial control of the same nature as in the current Statute until 5 years after the expiration of the same Statute i.e., upon December 1932 in the case of England. In England the housing problem is being energetically solved by supplying new houses and not by flooding the market with plots of land leaving the people to build thereon, as the Development Directorate have been doing in Bombay. There the restrictive rent measure will remain on the Statute book until the supply of houses overtakes the demand, while here with a view to stimulate the land market, the control of the Rent Act is sought to be as much mitigated as possible heedless of the crying want of thousands of tenants of the poorer middle class. Having regard to the above facts he Bombay Rent Acts should be further extended for at least a period of five years i.e., upto the end of 1933.

LIMIT OF RENTAL CONTROL.

The Bill now before the Select Committee proposes to limit the scope of the Rent Acts to premises with the basic rent (i.e. the rent for January 1916) of not more than Rs. 85 per month. It should be noted that upto the end of the current year all residential premises, irrespective of rent, will remain under control, and yet with one stroke of the pen the limit of rental control is whittled down to the miserable figure of Rs. 85. The position of the tenants in this country where the joint family system prevails seems not to have been taken into consideration. For example four brothers living with their families on one flat each contributing Rs. 50 towards the rent will have to remain, under the present Bill, at the mercy of their landlords who will be free to increase their rents time and again on a month's notice, taking advantage of the scarcity of housing accommodation specially for the middle class. In England after gaining sufficient experience of the working of the Rent Act the authorities have raised the limit of rental control to double and treble the original rent, i.e., from the annual rent limit of £35 to £70 and, since 1920, to £105 which last is equivalent to about Rs. 131 per month. This has to be taken in conjunction with the fact that the rents in England even now are not proportionately so high as they are in Bombay. The same limit has been sought to be retained for a further period as aforesaid in England. Our Bombay Rent Bill proposes to follow the reverse order, although the housing problem is nowhere so acute as in this City. In Calcutta the limit of rent under control is the basic rent of Rs. 250 i.e., the rent at which the premises had been let in November 1918. Bombay was the first City in India to take advantage of the beneficent Rent Restrictive measures necessitated by the greed and rapacity of profiteering landlords. Bombay served as a model to Calcutta and Rangoon in this matter. Why should she then be so niggardly now in continuing the same benefits for a further period necessitated by the exigencies of the times and aggravated by the bungling of the housing question left for solution in the hands of a Special Development Directorate which has openly cut down its housing programme and which has left its vaunted suburban schemes in suspended animation and has now devoted itself solely to the reclamation of the Back Bay which must take at least a decade before an acre of land is built upon. In view of these facts, all residential premises, irrespective of rent, should be brought under control and no limit should be set to he application of the Bill. But if it is thought absolutely essential to set a limit to rental control it should be Rs. 250 and not Rs. 85 as proposed by the present Bill.

INCREASES OF RENT PROPOSED.

Under the Bill it is proposed to give increases in rent to the landlords as under:—

(A) Basic rent of Rs. 50 and under.

Years.	Increases.
1926	30 p. c.
1927	40 p. c.
1928	50 p. c.

(B) Basic rent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

Years.	Increases.
1926	40 p. c.
1927	50 p. c.
1928	60 p. c.

It will be seen from the above tables that it is proposed to allow an additional increase of 15 per cent in the case of the lower rentas and 20 per cent in the higher rentals at a bound for the first year i.e., 1926 and a further increase of 10 per cent in both the cases in the second and third years. In this connection it has to be noted that only in the year 1923 an increase of 5 per cent was made in the case of the rents upto Rs. 50 and of 10 per cent in the case of the rents upto Rs. 200, with a higher increase on the sliding scale upto a total of 33 1/3 p. c. and the present proposed increase is an additional burden. In Calcutta the increase was made only once of 10 p. c. at the start in May 1920 and there has been no further increase since, even though the period of operation was extended last year. In England in June 1920 an increase of July 15 per cent was allowed, generally of 5 per cent per year, with a further increase of 25 per cent on the net rent when the landlord was responsible for the repairs. Under the Statute of 1923 as well as the Bill now pending in Parliament the same increases have been retained with a proviso suspending or reducing the latter increase in case the repairs were not carried out by the landlord. Under the private Bill afterwards introduced in parliament the same increase of 15 per cent has been proposed to be maintained and no increase on the ground of repairs is permitted but it has been provided that even the said 15 per cent increase shall be suspended if the premises are in a state of disrepair.

Besides the above increases ranging upto 60 per cent under our new bill, it has to be remembered that an increase of Rs 2/8 per cent of rent has to be paid on account of increase in Municipal rates and taxes. Many tenants have also to pay an increase of 10 per cent per annum on the amount expended by the landlord on improvement and structural alterations under Sec. 4 of the principal Rent Act. He has to pay the same whether the improvements etc. are really necessary or not. Very often exaggerated claims are made on this score which the tenant must meet or vacate the premises.

From the above it will appear that since 1920 in none of the restrictive Rent Acts in England or in India any increase whatsoever has been permitted. On the contrary in the case of England there has been a curtailment of the landlords previlges in this respect. Bombay is peculiarly situated in the matter of its economic conditions. There has been tremendous depression in trade and business. The conditions are such that no increase whatsoever ought to be allowed to the present rents which the poor and middle classes are unable to pay. Retrenchment is the order of the day in consequence of which more and more bread winners of families are thrown out of employment every month. It may therefore be asked on what principle has the annually recurring increase of 10 p. c. been introduced in the present Bill. The times are abornormally bad, but even in normal times on an examination of the Municipal assessment records it has been found on the most liberal estimate that there was an average annual increase of only 5 p. c. in the rent and only of 2.7 p.m. according to the contentions of the Hon. Mr. Pheroz Sethna at the Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council during the debate on the principal rent measure in 1918. There have been fat years and lean years in our Bombay Municipal house assessment also. It should be remembered that the above average increase included all increases that might have been made by landlords on account of improvements, alterations, repairs, increase in taxation etc. It also includes increase in the land values according to the Hon. Mr. Cadell, our ex-Municipal Commissioner. On what basis then has the 10 p. c. annual increase been introduced? Have the rents at any time in Bombay doubled in a decade? The high prices of building materials which at one time justified an increase, have gone down and instead of giving to the tenants advantage thereof they are sought to be burdened with a prodigious increase in the most critical period in the economic life of Bombay which is the aftermath of the war and the speculative activities of landlords and capitalists. But it is contended that between 1916 the basic year and 1928 there is a period of 13 years and a total increase of 60 p. c. within that period gives us an annual average increase in rent of hardly 5 p. c. It is conveniently forgotten that the tenant has to bear the additional burdens pointed out above of increases on account of so-called improvements taxes etc. It is also conveniently forgotten that during the last seven years that the Rent Acts have remained in operation in Bombay the landlords have pocketed the increases twice given to them amounting in all to 33 1/3 p. c. which included increases on account of ordinary repairs but few of them have actually effected the repairs. This fact has also to be borne in mind before allowing any increase in the present rents. Government in introducing the Bill have, while making such extravagant increases in rent, failed to discharge the duty they owed to the tenants of enforcing the execution of repairs and suspending the increase until they were effected as has been done in the United Kingdom.

Now place side by side with the proposed increase of 60 p. c the increase of only 10 p.c. allowed by the Calcutta Rent Act in the last 5 years, which Act is to remain in force for two years more without any increase. Or take the case of England. There the Rent Restriction Act came into force from December 1915 i. e., 28 months before our Bombay Rent Acts were passed. And during the period of 11 years that has thus expired together with the extended period of two years and a half i. e. from the end of 1915 to the end of 1927 only an increase of 15 p.c. has been permitted besides 25 p. c. for repairs etc. to be paid only if such repairs are certified by the Health authorities. Thus during a period of at least 12 years a substantive increase of only 15 p.c. on the pre-war rent, with a further increase of 25 p. c. for and on account of repairs, if carried out, has been permitted. Does this come to a total of 60 p. c. extravagantly allowed under our present Bill.

NEW PREMISES.

The same remarks apply with greater force to the increase ranging from 20 to the ultimate figure of 50 p. c. allowed to landlords of what are called "new premises" i. e., premises that have been "first let" after January 1916. The landlords had their own choice of tenants and a free will in the matter of fixing rents and still they are at one stroke of the pen given such enormous increases.

From the above facts it will be seen that the Government have made out no case for granting to the landlords of Bombay any increase whatever. If anything at all, on the analogy of Calcutta and the United Kingdom, there should be a substantial decrease in the present rents. (The concluding portion of the appeal will be published in the next issue.)

THE RENT BILL.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Khorshed Narimanji's letter on the subject which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, we regret that he should have thought fit to rush into print unnecessarily and publicly request the members of the Bombay Rent Act Committee to interview members of the Select Committee, when he should have known that such a general invitation to the members of the Rent Act Committee which consists of more than 60 members all of whom are busy men who would not think it their duty to visit the members of the Select Committee, was hardly useful. Mr. Narimanji himself is a member of the Rent Act Committee. Why does he not then himself interview the members of the Select Committee? He is himself best fitted to perform the task which he asks others to undertake.

We have not Mr. Nariman's abiding faith in the virtue and efficacy of interviews. We know that the scope of usefulness of this method of persuading others to share our views is very limited, and that it is next to impossible to make a convert of a man like Sir Vasantrao Babholker for instance. Some wavereres may be brought round to our side by means of interviews, although of that even we are very doubtful. Each member of the Select Committee must have already formed a definite opinion on the subject and it would not be very easy to move him from the attitude deliberately taken up by him. However, as Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, we have thought it our duty to give a trial to the method of agitation favoured by Mr. Nariman for what it is worth. We have been doing our duty in this connection for the last four or five days quietly and assiduously, without useless tom-toming and without seeking newspaper notoriety by publishing the fact to the whole world through the press. We have already interviewed six out of seventeen members of the Select Committee, including Mr. Nariman himself. For the last several days we have been devoting our mornings to this work alone.

The rest of the day also we have been devoting at present to our duties, as Honorary Secretaries, in connection with the Rent Act agitation, as the issues involved are of very grave import affecting as they do the vital interests of hundreds of thousands of tenants and sub-tenants of the poor and middle classes.

We have been preparing a pamphlet containing important and valuable facts and figures which would prove most helpful to the members of the Select Committee in arriving at just conclusions on the different provisions of the Bill which is to come up for consideration before the said Committee at its ensuing meeting on the 10th inst., at the Bombay Secretariat. A copy of this pamphlet will be furnished to each one of the members of the Select Committee in a day or two, which we are sure will serve the tenants' cause far more efficaciously than any number of interviews of which Mr. Nariman is so fond.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL,
R. B. PAYMASTER (Vakil).
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Rent Act Committee.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on 12th June on a short tour in Upper Chindwin District and will return to Maymyo on 23rd June.

Sir Sydney Robinson, Chief Judge, Rangoon High Court, has been granted leave for three months.

Major-General P. Holland-Pryor and Captain W. G. Clarke lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Major Mrs. & Miss E. H. Lancaster lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

POPE AND INDIA.

LONDON, June 6.

Rome.—The Pope to-day privately received Monsignor Ferdinand Perier, Archbishop Calcutta, with whom he had a very cordial conversation. The Pope emphasised great satisfaction at the manifestations of faith and loyalty to the Holy See from all parts of the world during the Holy year and added that he was very pleased at the important participation of India in the Missionary Exhibition.—Reuter.

"CHAPANBHOG" AND INDIGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I see Mr. Laljee Naranjee coming out as a crusader of old as a defender of faith, and preaching me a sermon in your columns. I am obliged to him for this and herewith offer him my heartiest thanks.

But I am afraid the "prasad" of "Chapanbhog" has disagreed with him and given him mental indigestion, of which his letter under reply furnishes proof. I hope it will not lead to chronic dyspepsia. In that state of mind he has either misread or misunderstood my letter to the Commissioner of Police. He even forgets the genesis of my said letter. The *first* move came from the "Valabhis". It is *they* who petitioned the Commissioner of Police. It is when I found, as on a previous occasion, that certain influential parties had approached the Commissioner of Police that I wrote to him as I did. I was not concerned with either the "Pole" or its editor. Mr. Pagal, nor am I concerned with his acts of commission and omission. My letter to the Commissioner of Police does not refer to his paper or his personality and any one who can read simple English will find that what I objected to was that the Executive machinery of the Government, should, in such a case, have been moved. I appealed to the Commissioner of Police not to throw his weight on the side of reaction, and quoted chapter and verse of a previous case and suggested that, like his predecessor, he should refer the petitioners to a Court of Law. You will thus see, Sir Editor, that I was not the first, but the members of Mr. Laljee's fold who approached the Commissioner for protection of religion instead of taking constructive measures themselves under the leadership of Mr. Laljee. You will also see that when I wrote I did so in support of freedom of opinion and criticism and did not invite Executive machinery for its suppression. In fact I appealed to it to withhold its hands. If this is a crime, I plead guilty to the charge, and allow me, Sir Editor, to assure Mr. Laljee Naranjee that I am sorry for it and that I will purge the crime by repeating it should another like occasion arise. Probably the petitioners are smarting under defeat and whilst Mr. Pagal was fined Rs. 30 for a *technical* offence of non-registration of his paper he succeeded in bringing out the next issue on the Chapanbhog Day *originally* fixed for the 28th May and that it was Chapan Bhog that receded a day in honour of Mr. Pagal's victory.

If Mr. Laljee ever realised the significance of Maharaja malpractices, why has he, so far, not attacked them openly and publicly. Mr. Laljee has been regarded as one of the enlightened citizens of Bombay and I will like to know if he is even now prepared to condemn openly, as he should do, the beguiling of the innocent and engulfing of the simple that goes on in the name of religion. If he has the courage to come out in the interest of truth and *real* religion and for constructive purposes, to purify the system let him openly condemn those things before advising others. Apart from courage it is his duty and I will look forward to your columns with interest to see what he does in that direction. Let him also remember the words of the poet that "they enslave their children's children who compromise with sin." I hope that he will not succumb to influences that have corrupted society and dragged it down, influences that have hitherto stood for all that is backward, much that is degrading and still more that is unspeakable and keep "mum." considering discretion to be better part of valour. Mr. Laljee is or should be old enough to know that it is no attack on religion to protect against the abuses that creep into religious practice. Further he should know that it is no attack on religion to call crime by its name. The menace to religion comes from the use of its Church and name as a cloak for folly and selfishness. Let Mr. Laljee also remember that sterile emotions are not religion, and hysteria, following on mental indigestion, is of the same nature as drunkenness and hence dangerous because it is insidious. The menace to religion comes from the use of its honored name as a cloak for irreligion. What menace "*Bhoiwada Kanudas*" have been to members of their fold, to men and particularly to women, to all ideas of honour and chastity, if Mr. Laljee wants to know them, let him read The Maharaja Libel Case Sir Joseph Arnould, in concluding the judgment in the case said:

"This trial has been spoken of as having involved a great waste of the public time. I can not quite agree with that opinion. No doubt much time has been spent in hearing this case but I would fain hope it has not been all time wasted. It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India, without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think, it must have led many to enquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us; it is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simple this—that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right—that practices that sap the very foundation of morality which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of right—are established in the name and under the sanction of religion, they ought, for the common welfare of Society, and in the interest of Humanity itself to be publicly denounced and exposed. . . . ."

Continuing the learned Judge expressed a hope that what they have done will not be in vain—that the seed they have sown will bear its fruit—that their courage and consistency will be rewarded by a steady increase in the number of those whom their words and their examples have quickened into thought and animated to resistance, whose homes they have helped to cleanse from loathsome lowdness and whose souls they have set free from a debasing bondage."

In 1911 when writing the preface to a new edition of the Maharaja Libel Case I said, "There can be no doubt that things have [illegible] its open to que[illegible] Maharajas have [illegible] more than *principle*. [illegible] still lay claims, though [illegible] and unblushingly as be[illegible] "*gods*" but without being "[illegible]

No doubt Faith has its fre[illegible] none the less blind than Love. [illegible] though progress has been made as by me, it is not correct to say Maharaja Libel Case is true to-day a[illegible] the proto-types of Jadunathjee are still "alive and kicking." "Valabhkul Charita Darpan", "Valabhkul Chal Kapat Darpan," and "Valabhkul Dambh Darpan", three books by Swami Bhaktanand throw interesting light on the life and doings of some of these "gurus" (and some of the worthies mentioned therein are still alive and carrying on their "trade" and none of them have cleared their characters") would indicate that though the serpent is somewhat scorched the poison is there, and they are as dangerous—and with apologies to Mr. P. A. Kelly—as "wanted" as before.

The M. L. C. (I mean the Maharaja Libel Case, and not a Member of the Legislative Council) opened my eyes to religious Jadunawalla Baug that has been going on, and I am sorry I cannot shut them at the bidding of a Member of the Legislative Council. It is known to Mr. Laljee Naranjee and others that I have maintained on public platforms in Mahajan gatherings, in Conferences, and in writing that whilst I wish the whole world to be Vaishnav in persuasion I cannot damn even my worst enemy to be a "Valabhi."

Mr. Laljee refers to my being born into that religion (?) but he will agree that this is a case of *force majeure* and not a voluntary act on my part and he knows that I have walked out of it. Mr. Laljee blames me for being a destructive element—I accept this compliment, a higher one cannot be paid to me—and asks me what work I have done for my community. This is not for me to say. Let him know that from the first Bhatia man, woman or child that he meets next.

Mr. Laljee enunciates the doctrine of reform by constructive consent and asks me to accept it. As well he may ask me to write in enduring characters on the waves or fly with feathers in the air. History furnishes no illustration of such a miraculous phenomenon as Reform by Construction. On the other hand, all reforms have been *initiated* by individuals who are individualist, and then have been *accepted* by the masses. And prophets have done the same. Jesus Christ came not to construct but to destroy. Shree Krishna—Mr. Lalji's prophet—says that whenever Adharama increases he takes birth to destroy it. He did not try to reform his uncle Kansa, he killed him. He did not send Putna Masi to Reclamation Institute but sucked her life. And has not Emerson said that movements are lengthened shadows of their initiators, as Reformation of Luther, Quackerism of Knox, and Methodism or Wesley? History truly resolves itself very easily into a biography of a few stout and earnest persons. If therefore, I cannot accept the invitation of Mr. Laljee and continue in better company he must excuse me. Reform by Constructive Methods is a search for mirage and I regret I cannot join Mr. Laljee in that; I have something better and more sensible work to do.

Religion also has its economic side, and if Mr. Laljee wants to understand religion and its profits in terms of finance I will refer him to Sintlair's book on "Profits of Religion"—an Essay in Economic Interpretation—and he will find that the business that is carried on and referred to in that book must take back seat before "Ghoshaism." And the word "Ghoshaiji" reminds me of the Gujarati proverb "Bavaji bhot tau bhookh markai bhag jaiyaigni". It suggests the remedy. Shri Goshaijeedom is a "trade" and as long as there is custom it will flourish. The only remedy to mend it is to end it.

If Mr. Laljee and you, Sir Editor, find my letter politely blunt, I will ask you to remember the words of Mr. William Lloyd who said that he would be harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice, he would not equivocate, he would not excuse, he would not retreat an inch but would be *heard*. Allow me to thank Mr. Laljee and yourself for the joy of having an opportunity of speaking a true word and getting it heard.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

HOW THE MISTAKE AROSE

EXPLANATION AT DEFAMATION TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The adjourned application made by Shamlal Goswami, sub-editor of the vernacular daily "Basumati" against Sir Surendranath Banerjee, editor-in-chief of the "Swaraj", another vernacular daily on the charge of defamation came up for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The alleged defamatory article appeared in the "Swaraj" of May 27th last. The pleader representing Sir Surendranath pointed out that before the complainant had come to the court the "Swaraj" had published a paragraph explaining how the mistake had occurred and expressing regret for the same as the complainant had demanded a letter of apology. The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

G. I. P. RY. DERAILMENT.

GOODS WAGGONS TURN TURTLE.

Three goods waggons of a G. I. P. Railway train got derailed on Sunday morning near the old Mazgaon Station. At about 8-30 a goods train left Wadi Bunder and hardly had it progressed a few furlongs, three waggons slipped off the rails and turned turtle. Fortunately the accident took place at a spot away from the main lines else there would have been another dislocation of traffic for a time on the G. I. P. line. The waggons sustained some damage in their sides and buffers. As the waggons were empty, there was no loss or damage to goods. By noon on Sunday the waggons were shunted off and the lines cleared.

The cause of the accident is not yet known.

The [illegible]
[illegible] departure [illegible]
[illegible] Trains at [illegible]

Punjab Mail
Calcutta Mail (via
Calcutta Mail (via
Madras Mail
Poona Mail
Inter III Poona Expres
Poona Express
Delhi and Lucknow Ex
Madras Fast Passenger

SWARAJ DISPENSARY AT MATUR[illegible]

In this Dispensary conducted by Dr. C. [illegible] Pherwani, the total number of patients treated in the month of May was 267 of whom 88 were males, 86 females, and 95 children.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Rd.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Thursday, instead of on Wednesday.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In this Free Dispensary at Barbhai Mohollo conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of May was 1,621 of whom 1,003 were males 290 females, and 328 children.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) the 8th inst., commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

That "the Doctrine of Non-co-operation is completely in consonance with the teachings of the Prophets" will be proposed by Mr. Terence Nunes in the Catholic Library Hall on Sunday the 14th inst., at 6-30 p.m. Mr. William Maciel will second the proposition. Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-law with Mr. D. W. Pilgankar, will oppose the proposition. Mr. S. L. Silam, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, will preside.

MAHILA MANDAL SEWING CLASS.

The Sewing and cutting class conducted by the Mahila Mandal or the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, will re-open after the summer vacation on Thursday, the 11th of June, 1925 as usual. All those ladies wishing to join this class should register their names at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Posbavadi, Parel.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY BURNT.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held over the body of a child a year and half old, on Sunday.

The evidence showed that the child lived with its parents at Gamdevi. Last week one night the parents and the child went to sleep in a room where a naked kerosene oil lamp was burning. The mother raised an alarm at midnight and on rising up the father discovered that the child's clothes had caught fire. The body of the child was severely burnt. The child succumbed to the burns on Saturday.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The following are among the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday by s.s. "Narkunda" for Marseilles and London:—Sheikh Asghar Ali, C B E., I C S., Major H A R Aubrey, Dr R Banerji, Mr P D Bhiwandiwalla, Dr Lakshman Dass, Mr and Mrs H R Dadabhoy, Col Mrs and Miss A J Davenport-Jones, Mr and Mrs Shavax C Dinshaw, Miss J Dinshaw, Lt.-Col O M Dyke, Capt W L Lawcett, M C., Col A N Fleming, D S O., Mr K S Gai, Capt G M Gamble, Mr M Ismail Khan Ghazanfar, Capt C J Hills, Lt.-Col W F Harvey, C I E., Capt L O A Hunt, Major J C Humfrey, M C., Mr S P Jindal, Mrs N C Kapur and two children, Mr Kartaram, Mr A M Khan, Mr M C Kohli, Major-General and Mrs C N Macmullen, C B., C M G., C I E., D S O., Mr G S Madanpotra, Mr and Mrs W Makin, Capt J G McCann, Capt J K McConnell, Mr I A Mirza, Mr K C Mitra, Col Comdt A E McNamara, Mr Lalchand Nawalrai, Mr N V Patel, Mr T M Patel, Mr P J Patel, H H Maharaja Rana of Porbandar, Mr A Pramda, Mr K Sridhar Rao, Mr Gopal Rao Capt C F Raper, Mr Inder Sen Sethi, Miss Zilda da Silva, Mr S Amrao Singh, Mr S Pritan Singh, Major J S C D Stewart, Capt J H Sugrue, Capt P J K Warren, Col C F Watson, C M G., D S O., Lt.-Col H R Watson and Capt H St. C C Will.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers are arriving—by the s.s. "Razmak" on Friday, the 12th June:—Mr and Mrs J Allison and infant, Mr N Atmaram, Capt G C Barker, Mr E J Coltman, Mr C B Connell, Mr F B Cavendish, Major and Mrs E A K Crossfield and infant, Mr Justice and Mrs C Fawcett, Mrs. W B Gordon, Mr Hussey, Mr A T Hodgson, Mr D W Longair, Dr and Mrs A Mitchell, Major A K Macpherson Mr J R Mills, Miss E Macferlane Prof J Mackintosh, Mr H Shur, Mr Justice Tarapore, Lt.-Col W Tarr, Mr H Verigrasat, Mr L S Vondvanathan, Mr R Welley, Mr A E Walden, Capt F Wrha, Sub-Lt A H Watt, and Mr N F Webb.

PATHE.

Wesley Barry, the celebrated juvenile actor, is starring in "The Country Kid" which opened on Saturday at the Royal Opera House. He shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that he has won for himself a warm spot in the hearts of the people of this city. Indeed the applause showed that there is not a person who would not go a good bit out of his way to see Wesley Barry in each succeeding new film.

In this picture Wesley Barry steps into a new role, hereto he always played the part of the happy-go-lucky, carefree youngster, out to get the most fun he possibly could out of everything. But in the "Country Kid" he assumes the responsibility of both father and mother to his two orphan brothers.

And it is a pathetic story too. Left alone in the world, Ben Applegate, with his younger brothers, Joe and Andy, is thrown upon his youthful resources. It is a long grim fight he puts up to keep intact the old home and impoverished farm which he dearly loves.

"Spec" O'Donnell, the eleven-year-old lad with freckled face and a flair for fun and Baby Bruce Guerin, the four year old wonder child, who has brightened up many a film, support Wesley Barry. The picture is a Warner Brothers Classic of the Screen.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

A STRATEGIC RETREAT.

The Government of Bombay have exhausted all their resources of quibbling and brow-beating in order to soften the sting of Mr. Nariman's indictment against the Development Department. With seraphic innocence, they have published their correspondence with Mr. Nariman so that "the public may judge for themselves," and in doing so they have condemned themselves in company with the eminent operators of the Development Department. The Government have tried to clothe them with the garments of Gabriel, with a torch in one hand and a palm in the other. The picture is pretty ridiculous, but the public are expected to go into a reverent trance over it and execrate the offender who doubted the stainless record of the Development Department. We never imagined that Government would prove so witless in their controversy. If they had nothing more to say, they should have assumed an attitude of superiority and kept quiet exploiting the chances of silent disdain in their favour. The correspondence is now before the public and it reminds one of the country-lawyer who shouted defiance at the magistrate. While the case was proceeding the lawyer, like the Bombay Government, delivered himself of some irrelevant bombast and when snubbed, he banged the table and shouted "Beg your pardon"; he then turned back and gave a wink for the benefit of his clients who imagined that their lawyer had fought like a Trojan and annihilated the court by a tremendous point of law. Mr. Nariman has come out with a rejoinder which the Bombay Government did not apparently expect. The artful manner of the Government may be observed in a single fact. The last letter of the Bombay Government was delivered to Mr. Nariman on 5th June and before conceding twenty-four hours for a reply, they came out with the publication of the "entire" correspondence wherein they obtain the honour of saying the last word. These unworthy manoeuvres are of no avail in a serious discussion, but there it is, for enabling the public to judge and to realise the holy character of Development administration. We like a capital controversy, but this scheme of dodge and ambuscade merely exposes the Government to public derision.

As it is a long and ugly tale, we have to be brief about the actual issues of the controversy. The Development Department is handling thirty crores of public money and seeing that only one out of nineteen superior officers is an Indian, the British character of the enterprise is patent. Unfortunately the administration has been assailed by charges of profitless management and even of corruption. They may be wholly false. It was to safeguard the purity of the administration that Sir George Lloyd, impeccably held the reins in his own hands, but it did not take long for stories to circulate about the development-profits of certain eminent individuals being lost in the share bazar. In big enterprise, based upon the speculative appreciation of property and the distribution of fat contracts, there is a lot of temptation in the way of individuals. The Munitions Board worked strenuously, but the amount of leakage is said to have approximated nine crores, and the charge of weak management through 'too rapid Indianisation" could not be preferred as excuse. In the case of Bombay Development a number of alleged scandals have, in public estimation, clustered round the business. They may have been wicked invention, or they may have rested on some substratum of truth. Again, many competent observers held that on account of the unprofitable character of the venture, its scope should be curtailed. As the Government had obtained the sanction of the Legislative Council for the expenditure upon pledges like the use of the money in Bombay for Bombay, the Council has a right to demand explanation about alleged waste and embezzlement. In October last the Council asked for a committee to investigate the scope of retrenchment and during the discussion Mr. K. F. Nariman referred to the charges of peculation in addition to the indictment about waste. Instead of meeting the resolution in a straightforward manner, the Government circumvented it by the appointment of an Advisory Committee. Now we know enough of the relative inutility of an "advisery" body when the case requires a direct investigation. Mr. Nariman wisely decided not to be entangled in the idle farce and silence himself by the etiquette of "confidence" associated with such committees. He preferred a free hand to a shuffling committee appointed to "advise," and in doing so he did a public service. When in March last, the Government asked for Rs. 150 lakhs in the name of development, Mr. Nariman moved a large reduction, and in his speech he again pressed for an enquiry into the charges of peculation and graft so familiar in Bombay since the inauguration of development. Mr. Nariman's case was that the legislature had a right to investigate the charges and he suggested a non-official committee. Sir Lawless Hepper had come with a type-script oration, portions of which had to be withdrawn to the scandal of Anglo-Indian prestige-mongers. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who in his Liberal days espoused the importance of the department being under a Minister, invited Mr. Nariman to tell him privately of the information about swindling which he possessed. As the matter was not one for clandestine whisper, Mr. Nariman declined the honour and repeated the demand for a non-official committee under the auspices of the Council. The Government were, of course, annoyed at aspersions on high officials—they were officials and ever so high. It was an awkward predicament. They addressed a petulant letter to their tormentor offering the services of a judicial officer. In some passages he is also called the "investigating authority" and so for brevity and accuracy we may call him Mr. Blank, I.C.S. Mr. Nariman insists that it should be a non-official committee, with a seat if necessary for Mr. Blank, I.C.S. The Government pretend that Mr. Nariman proposed the committee suggested in October last in a "modified form." Why should we confound the issues? The Government full well know that the legislature wants a non-official enquiry far from the vicinity of prestige-infection, but they push forward Mr. Blank, I.C.S., with a condescending permission to Mr. Nariman "to be present when evidence is recorded, to cross-examine witness, and to see documents which are admitted as exhibits by the enquiry officer."

Like Mr. Nariman we are astonished at the effrontery of the offer. If it is the object of Government to burke an honest, impartial enquiry trusted by the public, their presentation of Mr. Blank, I.C.S., on the stage is as useful as their offer of an "advisory" committee. Obnoxious as the fact may be, the public would trust a non-official committee to an "independent judicial officer of high standing" called Mr. Blank, I.C.S. Information similar to that possessed by Mr. Nariman may be obtained from many other private citizens. If the Government do not want to evade the excruciating glare of publicity, we suggest that they should, heedless of all imputations of cowardice, stick to the principle of dodging the demand of the legislature. There is no ground, however, for Government to be uncommonly elated over the refusal of the public to accept any device short of a non-official committee. The public will draw their own inferences from the strategic retreat of Government behind the smoke-screen of an "advisory" committee whose fringe has been extended by a dummy offer. When the Marconi scandals came to light, a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into them. The Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs, now Lord Reading) had obtained 10,000 shares from the American Marconi Company and they were passed to two eminent friends, including Mr. Lloyd George, who resold them at a profit. It was a scandal, but the Government could not suppress it by any advisory committee or judicial officer. The committee of the House investigated the facts and the Ministers implicated had to apologise for their indiscretion. As Sir Leslie Wilson may recollect, the Unionists gravely censured the Ministers. The desperate evasion of a non-official committee by the Bombay Government is, however, in significant contrast with legitimate procedure. The Government seem more anxious to put Mr. Nariman in the wrong than to accept his fair challenge. Mr. Blank, I.C.S., and his kindred have no business to poke their nose into an enquiry at this stage. Mr. Nariman has shown singular courage in his fight and his services become the more distinguished when compared with the pusillanimous expedients of the Government who, for very good reasons no doubt, have burked a plain straightforward challenge. Meanwhile Bombay is being developed in merry fashion and it is waggish consolation to suggest that Sir George Lloyd may require some development-comrades for the benefit of the Sudan.

AN APOLOGY FOR AGGRANDISEMENT.

The disturbances in Shanghai have been followed by the expected sequel. Hectic appeals are being made for intervention in China and united "action" is being contemplated to civilise her and incidentally to make her a safe field for foreign investment. Since no modern disorder or strike, particularly in the East, can be due to anything except the Hidden Hand of Moscow, the explanation of the Chinese trouble is simplicity itself. It is Bolshevik money and munitions that are behind the Shanghai trouble. But for persons who are not so credulous it is useful to investigate the causes of the unrest rather than attribute everything to the intriguing Bolsheviks. It is not a mere accident, for example, that the storm has first burst in Shanghai. Those British apologists who now lay the blame for the continuance of the opium traffic in China forget far too easily how eighty years ago China waged against Britain a heroic but hopeless struggle to keep opium out though her resistance was overcome and opium was forced upon her for the sole benefit of the opium-producing country. In the Nanking treaty which ended the opium war Shanghai was included as one of the ports thrown open to British, and subsequently European, trade. Shanghai henceforth became not merely a commercial port but a large and growing industrial city. What foreign control of industrialism meant in Shanghai is easy to imagine for it connotes the same conditions all over the East: excessive duration and intensity of toil, low wages, child labour and all the other iniquities associated with the beginnings of industrialism along with the additional evil that the profits go abroad. Labour throughout the British Empire and America has strenuously opposed Asiatic immigration on the ground that it would lower their standard of living. But it has ignored the far more sinister development of white capital utilising black or brown labour through foreign investments. With exploitation of cheap labour and control of customs, with extra-territorial rights and an autonomous settlement having police powers, the foreign interests in Shanghai enjoy a semi-sovereign status which is naturally a source of irritation and resentment to all patriotic and self-respecting Chinese.

The foremost in that category is Young China, the most hopeful element in that vast land rent asunder by rival Tuchuns or military governors. And it is remarkable that Shanghai has been, during and after the Republican revolution, the headquarters of Young China as well as the home of political exiles from all over the country. Because of the annexation of Korea, for instance, and the suppression of Korean nationalists with every form of cruelty conceivable to imperialists, Koreans went to Shanghai and the Provisional Republican Government of Korea was established there. Like the Irish-Americans who retain no love for Britain, strange as it may seem to Englishmen, these Koreans who have organised and supported a revolt against their oppressors are imbued with an anti-Japanese spirit. Young China, also, full of patriotic fervour as it is, discovered at the time of the Versailles Conference, when its opposition led the Chinese delegates to refuse to sign the Treaty, that it could move Chinese public opinion on the anti-Japanese cry. While there was this collation of forces, the atrocity of a Japanese in a recent labour dispute has aggravated the situation of which the anti-Japanese outburst is the outcome. Nor is the hostile feeling directed only against the Japanese. Young China realises that while the anarchy prevailing in China should be ended, any artificial eradication of it by outside interference of foreign Powers would lead to the establishment of a system convenient for foreign commerce and industry but not necessarily suitable to the genius of Chinese civilisation or the economic advancement of the Chinese themselves. The example of the East India Company is alone enough to justify this wholesome apprehension. The student movement, which is a vital phase of the national consciousness of awakened China, is endeavouring to preserve the last remnants of China's sovereignty. Indeed, Young China emphatically demands the abolition of the extra-territorial rights of the foreigners and the recognition of the Chinese taxpayers' claim to participate in the governance of the settlement now administered like so many satrapies of ancient Persia: and these demands, it is evident, affect the future of Shanghai in an important degree. Shanghai, which has been the birth-place and centre of political activities of China, has become, therefore, the scene of a virulent anti-foreigner campaign. So far as the responsibility of the Bolsheviks is concerned, Bolshevism appeals to Young China both as a force making for the liberation of China from the economic tyranny of the Great Powers and as a method of developing industrialism without the preliminary stage of private capitalism; but in a land with no strong centralised government and with strong traditions of family life and personal liberty, Communism as a creed has little influence. But the intellectual sympathy of the Young Chinese students for Bolshevism as well as the fact that the origin of the present trouble was a labour dispute is a serviceable instrument for anti-Bolshevik propaganda. If European nations desire to combat Bolshevik influence in the East, they can do so not by such surreptitious methods but by abandoning their own policy of aggrandisement. The British Trade Union Congress's appeal to Mr. Baldwin to withdraw British forces is an opportune and correct demand. For the duty of the Powers in the present instance is not to tighten their hold on China through despatch of cruisers and bluejackets but to permit her to evolve her traditions and needs. The Shanghai affair should not be made a pretext for commercial penetration and territorial annexation.

Notes of the Day.

Late Maharajah of Gwalior.

What is wrong with the present-day Indian States is not merely that most of them are centres of reaction but that their rulers are also lacking in modest, average abilities, not to speak of an authentic spark of statesmanship. There are, fortunately, brilliant exceptions who have added to the importance of their great estates the prestige of their own outstanding personalities. The late Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior belonged to this latter class of Indian rulers. His death at the comparative early age of forty-nine is, therefore, a heavy loss to his order as well as to his subjects; and the country generally loses by his death one who, despite his limitations, was one of her most eminent sons. He was beneficently active in promoting the material prosperity of his subjects and very few of his compeers took a more active, consistent and intelligent part in the day-to-day administration of the State than he did. His name will be especially remembered for many years to come for his realisation of the importance of the industrial growth of the country. He did much to advance the cause of industry in his own State and much more to help industrial enterprise outside it though, like many other Indian rulers, he could not resist the devastating inroads of foreign capitalists into his financial resources. Apart from this drawback, his other investments in industry were as well-directed as they were profitable and Bombay specially owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for the ready and generous help that many of her industrial enterprises received from him. The debt that the Iron and Steel Industry owes to him is well-known. Beneficent as were his activities inside and outside the State throughout his long reign of thirty-one years, his people were to him no more than mere "subjects" and not partners in a great heritage. The steps that he took towards securing for them a real share in the administration of their own affairs were as inadequate and unsatisfactory as they were fitful. Autocracy and its inevitable outcome, intolerance of independent criticism, detracted not a little from the beneficent character of his administration. His successor being a minor we trust his widow, the cultured Maharani, will be entrusted with the task of administering the State during his minority.

India—Not Wanted.

The elections to the new Administrative Council of the International Labour Conference at Geneva betray the scant consideration paid to India in international gatherings and organisation despite the shadowy concession of an international status. Of the sixteen members representing the different Governments on the governing body eight are nominated by the highly industrialised countries of the world. India has as yet succeeded in resisting the attempts to dislodge her from that position but, as Mr. Baptista complained in these columns last year, after his return from Geneva, Sir Lewis Kershaw, a person entirely out of touch with India and moreover a non-Indian, represented India on that body. Moreover six members represent the Employers' Group and the same number the Employees. In the new elections, neither in the Employers' nor in the Employees' Groups was India elected as a member. In the former group, the British Empire as well as South Africa is chosen; in the Employees' Group too the Empire and Canada are found in the list. Does it mean that South Africa and Canada have receded from the Empire? Or does it merely imply that the British delegate will by thinking imperially represent the views as well as remedy the grievances of Indian Labour but not of Dominion Labour? Anyway the absence of an Indian delegate, particularly in the Labour group, is certain to prove as detrimental to the interests of Indian Labour as it is derogating to India's status in an international body whose chief value is supposed to lie in its fostering an international spirit.

Moplahs and the Andamans.

Glowing accounts have appeared in the Anglo-Indian papers regarding the colonisation of the Andamans by the Moplah prisoners and the latter have been represented as being highly pleased and grateful to the Government for affording all facilities for their prosperity and contentment in the new colony. That these accounts hardly represent the true state of feelings among the Moplahs is well-known to those who know anything about the matter. What the Moplahs of Malabar really think about the scheme is clear from the resolution passed at a Muslim Conference held at Calicut on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, M.L.A. The resolution requested Government to stop the colonisation of the Moplahs in the Andamans and to release the remaining Moplah prisoners convicted in connection with the last Moplah rebellion. The objection to the scheme is evident. The Moplahs are wanted more in their old homes in Malabar than in the Andamans. The United Provinces Government released several prisoners convicted for taking part in Hindu-Muslim riots. The Government of Madras may well follow this example of leniency prompted by expediency. The problem of the Moplahs should not be solved by getting rid of the Moplahs.

CONTROL OF CHINA

TWO POWERS AT WORK

SERIOUS VIEW OF SITUATION

LONDON, June 5.

Of the two opposing war lords in China namely Feng-Yun-Siang and Chang-Tso-Lin, it is reported that Japan morally supports the latter while Russia is morally, and perhaps physically too, behind Feng.

A serious view of the possibilities of such a situation is taken by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press who declares that he possesses information pointing to direct Soviet participation in the impending struggle for the control of the whole of China. The correspondent asserts that considerable quantities of munitions have passed the frontier from Russia. He says the plan of operations contemplates extensive operations in the north such as will completely dwarf the usual sporadic southern outbreaks. The correspondent states that the American Government views the situation with absorbing interest not unmixed with anxiety.

Hitherto American officials have withheld comment.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS' DEMANDS.

FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINES TO CONSIDER.

LONDON, June 6.

Canton.—Fighting broke out yesterday evening when the Cantonese drove the Yunnanese from the city. A declaration of a general strike is possible. Telegraphic communication with Hongkong is suspended.—Reuter.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office has declined to consider the resolution presented by the Chinese students yesterday demanding *inter alia* replacement of the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai and Tsing Tao, compensation for Shanghai casualties, punishment of the guilty, abolition of extra-territoriality and retrocession of the leased territory.—Reuter.

STRIKE SPREADS.

MARINES AND BLUEJACKETS LAND AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 6.

The strike is spreading to the French Concession. It is estimated that there are now a quarter million strikers, but many have resumed work including cable employees, power station workers and 300 operatives at Japanese Dahkoong mills. Approximately 1,500 marines and bluejackets have landed. From 22 warboats, 400 American marines are expected. A satisfactory condition is the cessation of [illegible].—Reuter.

ORGANISING ALL-CHINA STRIKE.

CHIN KIANG POLICE STATION WRECKED.

PEKING, June 6.

Students all over the country are organising strikes and demonstrations, but the only disorder occurred at Chin Kiang where the police station was wrecked. There were no casualties, however. Foreign warships are being dispatched thither. Professors joined in demonstration at Tientsin where speeches were made demanding the restoration of Dairen, boycott of British and the abolition of Concessions.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CRUISER FOR SHANGHAI?

LONDON, June 5.

Tokio.—The Navy Office has postponed the departure of the cruiser "Tatsuta" mentioned yesterday pending further developments.—Reuter.

FOREIGN POWERS' DELEGATION TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, June 6.

Peking.—The Italian Minister replying to Wai Chiao Pu's second Note points out that the Chinese reply is incomplete, inasmuch as it makes no mention of the attacks on foreigners. The note renews previous assurances of settlement and states that the Police have standing instructions only to use arms if attacked.

Interested Powers are sending a delegation to Shanghai on 8th June in order to investigate into the Chinese report.—Reuter.

WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT CHIN KIANG.

SHANGHAI, June 6.

The American warship "Auljones" is due at Chin Kiang to-day and the H. M. S. "Woodlark" will arrive on 8th June in response to the British Consul-General's request for assistance owing to the seriousness of the situation.—Reuter.

TOKIO, June 6.

The Japanese cruiser "Tatsuta" has sailed for Shanghai.—Reuter.

OUTBREAK IN CANTON.

YUNNANESE VS. CANTONESE.

CANTON, June 7.

Exasperation of the Cantonese at the arrogance of hired Yunnanese troops who were brought to Canton by Sun Yat Sen to enable him to oust General Chen Chiun Ming has led to an outbreak of fighting. While still protesting loyalty to the principles of Sun Yat Sen and Kuo Ming Tang, the party of Yunnanese under Generals Yang Hsi Nin and Lan Chun Wan demanded authorities to order cessation of the troop movements east and north of the river districts; otherwise they would take measures to resist. The authorities replied denouncing their insubordination and dismissing them and appointing General Chu Pei Teh, Acting Commander of the Yunnanese troops. This was a virtual declaration of war and Yang Hsi Nin seized the Yemen telephone and telegraph offices and the electric light plant. The Yunnanese and Cantonese are entrenched on the opposite sides of the river. The Yunnanese control the whole of Canton side, while gunboats under the Canton authorities command the river. The authorities chiefly depend on the Whampoa cadets who have been trained under Soviet officers.—Reuter.

N.W. RY. STRIKE

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

BOMBAY RYS. UNIONS' SYMPATHY.

LAHORE, June 6.

There is no change in the North Western Railway strike situation. The B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Employees' Unions, Bombay, have sent a telegram to the General Secretary, North Western Railway Union, Lahore, expressing sympathy with the strikers and earnestly requesting the Agent to place the case before an arbitration board without further delay. A similar telegram has been received from the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.—A.P.

"INTERFERENCE UNDESIRABLE."

RAILWAY BOARD'S ATTITUDE.

NAGPUR, June 6.

In reply to his wire about the N. W. Railwaymen's strike, Mr. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has received a wire from the Railway Board that the Government is thankful for the offer of the co-operation of the Trade Union Congress, but considers any interference undesirable, and that the strike is disowned by the recognised union with which the N. W. Railway administration has always tried to work.—A.P.

INDIA'S THREE GREAT HEROES.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 6.

For the first time the Hindus of Lahore celebrated a heroes day, on Friday night, when a public meeting was convened by the Hindu Sabha to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Maharana Pratap and Banda Bahadur and the Coronation Day of Shivaji. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang M. L.C., presided on the occasion, and speeches were made re-calling the services which the three heroes had rendered to the Hindu community at critical times. It was decided to celebrate the anniversaries regularly in future.—A.P.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

SPANISH OPERATIONS TO BEGIN.

PARIS, June 6.

The "Temps's" Morocco correspondent learns that the Spanish will begin their operations in ten days against abdel Krim's capital Adjer. An Expeditionary force will land in the neighbourhood of Alhucemas which will be covered by a fleet and Air force. It is stated De Rivera will personally direct the operations on board the cruiser.—Reuter.

FRENCH FIGHT AGAINST RIFFS.

LONDON, June 5.

Rabat.—Abdel Krim launched a violent offensive against the French position on Taounat plateau. In the beginning the Riffians slightly drove back the French but later Colonel Fredenburg's forces intervened and the French regained the upper hand.—Reuter.

INDORE MAHARAJA.

TO STAY FIVE YEARS IN ENGLAND?

The "Muslim Outlook" understands that the Maharajah Holkar is going to England for a term of five years and that his son, who is now 16 years of age, will be installed in his place at the age of 21.

WESTERN POWERS AND CHINA.

READJUSTMENT OF RELATIONSHIP IMPERATIVE.

LONDON, June 7.

Discussing the trouble in the Far-East the "Observer" says China cannot long be denied fiscal autonomy already enjoyed by India. A general readjustment of the relationship between the Western Powers and China is imperative. China is no more proof against the contagion or national consciousness and self-respect than other great countries of the East. The task of the Powers is to give a new spirit, direction and outlet.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

DEATH IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 5.

The Maharaja of Gwalior is dead—Reuter.

RELAPSE.

Paris.—The Maharajah of Gwalior died at four this afternoon. The cremation ceremony will take place to-morrow morning. The Maharajah's family having expressed a desire for Hindu funeral rites will be observed as fully as possible.

The Maharajah of Gwalior's death was unexpected as his health had recently improved considerably, but pulmonary congestion set in yesterday and developed into pneumonia. H. H. the Aga Khan and the Maharajah of Baroda will probably attend the cremation at the Perelachaise cemetery.—Reuter.

CREMATION.

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—In accordance with the desire of the Maharaja of Gwalior's suite, the cremation was carried out as soon after the decease as possible. The remains were transported from Chateau Madrid Neuilly, to the cemetery followed by twenty-five motor cars, which were occupied by the members of the Maharajah's entourage. The latter who were chiefly in the European attire carried coffin to the crematorium, two kissing it in the last farewell. Ashes have been temporarily placed in a columbarium but will be removed later. The Prefect of Police was unable to acquiesce in the suggestion that the cremation might be carried out, in accordance with Hindu rites, on the banks of the Seine or in the alternative that a pyre should be erected at Pere la Chaise lest it attract too much attention. The ceremony at Pere la Chaise was consequently of the simplest character. All religious ceremonies having been previously celebrated at Chateau Madrid. A Hindu priest was present at actual cremation. The Maharajah was 'coffined' in Royal robes with all the insignia of his rank.—Reuter.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

Lieutenant-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Alijah Bahadur Scindhia G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., whose death took place in Paris on Friday.

(Continued on page 12)

BOMBAY MARWARIS' CONDOLENCE.

ALLEGED ALWAR ATROCITIES CONDEMNED.

A public meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay held at Hirabaug on Sunday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Kanayalal Kalanthri passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the premature death of His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and conveying the community's sympathy to the bereaved family.

Among the other resolutions passed was one moved by Mr. Vijayasingh Mohta Rajasthani which protested against the alleged atrocrares committed on the subjects in the Alwar State and requested the Government of India to appoint an independent Commission of inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of the people of Nimuchana village.

Other resolutions condemned the order of H.E.H. the Nizam prohibiting the entry into the Hyderabad State of Pandit Malaviya and thanked H. H. the Maharaja of Indore for constituting a Legislamoved for a Committee last October and the object of the present investigation. In making a desperate but futile attempt to avoid a public non-official inquiry the Government, I regret to say, has gone to the length of making a positively misleading and inaccurate statement to the effect that in October last, when moving for a Committee, I made no allegations of maladministration, or frauds but *only* desired to ascertain how far departmental activities can be curtailed with a view to effecting retrenchment; not only the very wording of the Resolution "to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Directorate" clearly indicate the nature of the inquiry demanded but the position was also made quite clear in my opening speech as well as the final reply. I will quote below a few important passages in my speech to support my contention:—

"Now can they deny.....the right to inquire as to what is going on, if I may be permitted to say, *behind the screens* as to what is being done with 30 crores of public money. (Official Report, 24th October 1924, page 852). Further at page 855 referring to agreement with Messrs Meik Buchanan, a British firm of Engineers in England, I said, "I am constrained to call it a jobbery. I am constrained to say with full sense of my responsibility that it cannot be said to be anything else but jobbery. This firm of enginners has been drawing nearly one lakh and fifty thousand rupees annually from the Development Department..... scandal of a nature, which apart from any other circumstances, is enough to call for a public inquiry.....on machines and stores purchased on their own recommendations they are to get a commission of 2 per cent.....". Again on the same page 855, "Unfortunately the time at my disposal is too brief to narrate one after another the serious scandals, which are publicly describe das public scandals of the Development Directorate". And in the concluding remarks at page 856, I said "I am throwing this challenge on behalf of

(Continued on next page).

CLOUDING THE ISSUE

GOVERNMENT & DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

MR. NARIMANIS REJOINDER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government has sent to the press for publication the correspondence that has passed between us regarding the Development Department without waiting for even a day to receive my reply. I herewith send the reply I have sent to the Government to-day and shall thank you to publish the same in your next issue.—Yours etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

K. F. NARIMAN,
B.A. LL.B. M.L.C.
Wadia House,
Hughes Road, Chowpati,
Bombay 6th June 1925.

To,

R. D. Bell Esqr, C.I.E., I.C.S,
Secretary to Government of Bombay.
Development Department, BOMBAY.

Sir,—Your letter of 4th June in reply to mine of 19th May was delivered to me only yesterday. Before I had time to reply I was surprised to find it published in the papers on the very next day; the Government has taken over a fortnight to reply to my letter but is not prepared to wait for a day to receive my reply and has hastened to the press to enjoy the supposed advantage of having a last say in the matter.

At the very outset I must at once state that a very clumsy and disingenous effort is made to cloud the real issue b attempting to distingnish the object for which I

DISARMAM[illegible]

ALLIED INSISTE[illegible]

ON REDUCTION OF POLICE FORCE.

LONDON, June 5.

The Allied disarmament Note to Germany analyses in detail the situation in Germany vis-a-vis every military clause in the Peace Treaty and specifies thirteen points on which infractions have occurred.

The Note demands *inter alia*, (1) the reduction of police from 180 thousand to 150 thousand and that the military character of that force must disappear, (2) destruction and transformation of certain factories; (3) reorganisation of the German High Command and General Staff which the Note says "is similar to that before the war" and reduction of administrative personal; (4) rectification of military organisation in Railway system and (5) suppression of short term enlistment for Reichswehr and military activities of various Associations. The Note also formulates miscellaneous demands relating to the illicit traffic in war material and war requirites of the nature of coastal and land fortification.—Reuter.

"RIDICULOUS & TRIVIAL DEMANDS."

LONDON, June 5.

The Allies Note has unpleasantly shocked Germany, according to an official spokesman who said that Government regarded the situation very pessimistically. He added that the Allied demands were mostly ridiculous and trivial. Doubtless some would be rejected. The spokesman made sarcastic reference to the Allies' demand for the abolition of the policemen's steel helmets which he said were not a menace to the peace of Europe.—Reuter.

ALLIES' MISCONCEPTION.

BERLIN, June 6.

Authoritative political circles express the opinion that the Allied Note displays a complete misconception of the extent of Germany's disarmament. It is stated that the conception that Germany has formed an army in proportion to her population is entirely opposed to facts. Nevertheless, the Government is prepared immediately carefully to examine the note, remedy any failures, and carry out its obligations. It is emphasised, however, that Germany cannot go beyond a loyal interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles and that the Government's one aim is lasting peace.—Reuter.

A FINANCIAL COMPROMISE.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS TO BE AVERTED.

LONDON, June 5.

The threatened split in the 'Left Cartel' owing to the Socialists' objections to M. Caillaux's financial proposals and consequent menace to the life of the present Government will be averted by a financial compromise as a result of a conference between M. Painleve and M. Caillaux on the one hand and a deputation of the 'Left Cartel' parties on the other at which M. Caillaux, while maintaining his opposition to the Capital Levy, expressed his readiness to come to terms with the Finance Committee of the Chamber and representatives of the 'Left Cartel' on measures to be taken to realise the financial reform simultaneously with the budgetary equilibrium.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

M' CAILLAUX'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, June 5.

Following the selling of francs in the London foreign exchange market, both the French and the Belgian currencies touched lower values than at any time since March last year. The French franc to-day was 99.80 and the Belgian franc 102.22 1/2

M. Caillaux in an interview attributed the fall of the franc to the French cotton manufacturers' purchasing foreign exchange. A report from Paris also emphasises the uncertainty of the political situation affecting the exchange market. The Socialists are objecting to M. Caillaux's financial proposals and are still advocating capital levy. Endeavours are being made to find a compromise acceptable to M. Caillaux and the Socialists so as to avoid a rupture with the "Cartel".—Reuter.

LONDON, June 5

French francs in London finally closed at 100.65.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX'S "FINANCIAL GAMBLE."

LONDON, June 5.

New York.—The "Tribune" gives prominence to an article which states that New York circles in touch with Paris believe that M. Caillaux is playing one of the most daring and gigantic financial gambles in history. Apparently he is deliberately resolved to allow the franc to depreciate with the object of scaring French internal bond-holders, a large proportion of whom are French, into accepting the devaluation of the franc and a drastic taxation.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The late Mr. John Fairlie Muir of Bombay has left £18,000.—Reuter.

Sofia, June 7.—The death sentence of Madame Nicolova in connection with the bomb outrage in the Cathedral has been commuted to "light seclusion for life."—Reuter.

TO [illegible]

(FROM OUR C[illegible])

From discussions in well [illegible] of Simla I gather that the Pu[illegible] Commission, the appointment of wh[illegible] recommended by the Lee Commission be constituted before October and that it will establish itself in Delhi in the beginning of November. This appears to be the first fruit for India as a result of the Reading-Birkenhead conversations in London, over which there has been a good deal of speculation in a certain section of the press. The appointment of Commission to protect the Steel-Frame service when the question of Reforms itself has not been thought fit to be considered by Government is a direct insult to the Legislative Assembly, which had declared itself against a commission and open defiance of public opinion voiced throughout the country, some time ago. It was believed that the Commission will consist of President and two members, but now it is becoming increasingly clear that the Commission will consist of President and four members. The President will probably be an Englishman to be brought specially from England and of the members two will be Indians—one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan;—of the other two members one will be a non-serviceman and the other a civilian who will, in all probability, be also the Secretary.

From a Commission thus constituted there is no fear of protection for members of the Civil Service from assaults of politicians in the Assembly or vagaries of politician Ministers in the provinces but whether each provincial Government will allow the claims and grievances of its servicemen to be considered by the Central body to be constituted in October or appoint its own body with similar powers is a matter on which discussions between Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead have not yet apparently concluded.

Then there is the thorny problem as to what should be the precise scope and functions of the Public Service Commission in relation to the Government of India's own powers over servicemen—whether the Commission is to be merely advisory. If not, to what extent its decisions should be considered final. These matters, I understand, are engaging the detailed consideration of Lord Reading and the Secretary of State in London. One idea appears to be that if decisions of the Commission are invariably agreed to, then automatically it will become the supreme body, although nominally it will be advisory, the Government of India and Secretary of State interfering only in exceptional cases. In any case the Indian point of view is being systematically ignored both by the Government of India and British Cabinet. The need for unity among Indian politicians is greater now than ever before.

LORD READING'S VICEROYALTY.

MAY BE EXTENDED FOR A YEAR.

LONDON, June 6.

The "Sunday Express's" Lobby correspondent says that Lord Reading's conversations with Lord Birkenhead have revealed a satisfactory state of affairs and it is now practically certain that an invitation will be extended to Lord Reading to remain as the Viceroy for a year beyond his normal term.—Reuter.

ITALIAN KING'S ACCESSION.

CELEBRATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY

ROME, June 7.

The Chamber was crowded on the occasion of a special sitting to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession. The proposal in favour of conferring a medal for military valour on His Majesty was adopted. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

The diplomatic corps visited the King and conveyed congratulations. Three deputies representing respectively the Peoples Party, the Democrats and the Liberals constituting the constitutional opposition also proceeded to the Quirinal and presented an address of homage. The city was beflagged and illuminated. Delegations are pouring into Rome from all parts of Italy for the purpose of participating in the celebrations.—Reuter.

ZULU DANCE TO ENTERTAIN PRINCE.

ESCHOWE, June 7.

A wonderful sight arranged for the benefit of the Prince of Wales consisted of a war-dance of 5,000 picked Zulus in war-paint and feathered headdress creating a weird and impressive scene. With their characteristic steps and cries and gyrations they moved with raised shields creating an impenetrable barrage of metal muscle and omitting demoniacal yells to within a yard of the Royal party. The dance terminated with an outburst of singing and waving knob-kerries and fierce stamping accompanied by plaintive singing at 200 young girls.—Reuter.

...of initial capital ...is security, the me... ...e rate of interest, the ...curity and the supervision ...business should be on the ...as in the capitalist world outs... ...us remember that it is this ca... ...world that our movement is out to ...t is this capitalist world from whose ...ed our movement aims to save the agriculturist and unless we fight this capitalist world with its own tools unless we learn to use such tools use them effected cannot hope to achieve the end we have in view. From the way I have seen this subject discussed at gatherings of co-operative workers it would seem that there is a general idea in those interested in our movement that co-operation and business are different and that we need not follow businesslike methods in the co-operative movement. Let me therefore emphasise that in every one of the many-sided activities of the co-operative movement, in our credit or non-credit societies, in our producers or consumers societies, etc, etc., it is lending and borrowing or buying and selling that we are doing in one form or another. In short it is business that we are handling and neglect of recognised business methods cannot but spell failure sooner or later.

METHODS OF BUILDING UP CAPITAL

I will first come to a consideration of methods of building up Capital. We have been in this Presidency largely relying on voluntary or compulsory deposits by Members and to a certain extent by non-members. Both have their value no doubt but the method has failed to build up capital in the primary Sodeties in the way it should and we find frequent expressions of disappointment at the paucity of Members' deposits, and efforts are made to increase them by making the size of such deposits a criterion for the size of the loans that a society can get from the Central Banks. Members of rural societies evidently do not see either the value or the need of building up capital through deposits because they are able to get loans all the same as soon as they form themselves into a society and many of them do not see the good of depositing when they know they will want to borrow a good deal more than such deposit for their current operations. Many of them again think they cannot spare the money as they want it for social or other expenditure. Then again we hear complaints that when the cultivator has has good seasons and has money to spare he goes and puts it in buying more land instead of depositing it in his own society. All this is very human and very natural. Our mistake lies in thinking as I have said earlier that a man ceases to be influenced by human motives as soon as he joins a co-operative society. One of the most impelling human motives is love of gain and fear of loss and the cultivator is only acting on his human instincts when he invests his money in more land because it is the only profitable investment he knows. As we cannot divest him of his human instincts we ought to make the most of them for the benefit of the movement as a whole and I suggest that the best and most natural way is to introduce the system of shares in rural societies. Each member should subscribe to a certain number of shares in direct proportion to his holding e.g. one share for each acre of land he cultivates. When a Society makes profits I would take a certain percentage to reserve and then allow a dividend to be given on these shares out of the remainder. *No limit need* be put on this dividend because it is really a return to the member of part of the interest he may have paid to his society as a borrower. But this would give the cultivating classes an investment that they know that is at their own door. There would of course be the land as an alternative investment but none knows better than the cultivator himself how precarious the income from land is and I feel that in time a good many of them will begin to prefer shares in their own rural Bank as an investment of Surplus Capital.

OUTLET FOR SURPLUS CAPITAL

To provide an outlet for the Surplus Capital of other classes in the rural areas I would provide a class of Preference Shares bearing 1/2 per cent better interest than the usual deposit rate of the locality. These would I believe gradually become popular and would be from the point of view of the Societies themselves be much more preferable than the present non-members' deposits which have a tendency to be withdrawn just when they are most needed. These shares could be made repayable at par and accrued interest at the option of the Society after a given number of years and they would have voting power only in respect of anything that concerned their capital or dividends. If capital of rural societies is built up in this way it will achieve the following ends, viz.

1. Every member would have himself contributed to the funds of the Sciety in proportion to his probable borrowings.

2. All excess interest earnings, if any, will go back to the borrower in the shape of dividends on his shares.

3. These shares will provide a most suitable outlet for the investment of the surplus earnings of the cultivating classes and result in a big fund for financing them being built up from their own resources.

4. And it will provide the necessary incentive for closer interest in the working of the Societies and closer supervision by members themselves over lendings and the uses to which the money is put.

The most serious defect that I have noticed in my short experience of this movement is the limit usually fixed for borrowings by each member. I have found that while such limit may be good enough for the smaller members it is entirely inadequate for the larger members. What is the result? The larger members have also to cultivate their lands and do need sufficient funds to cultivate all of it. If you prevent them getting such adequate finance from the society they must go and borrow from the Sowcar. This is a very serious matter from the sound banking point of view but your present system is responsible for it. If Rs. 50 per acre is considered necessary to finance a particular crop to harvest time, then a man who has 5 acres should be allowed to get Rs. 250 while the man who happens to hold 50 acres ought to get Rs. 2,500. Otherwise how on earth can he carry on?

It seems to me to be rather unfair to ask a man to join a society, to make him responsible through unlimited liability for the debts of his neighbours and then to refuse to him the finance necessary for the cultivation of his own land just because he happens to be a large holder. Is this the way to make this man appreciate his connection with our movement? Is this the way to make him take any kind of interest in the movement Is it any wonder that he is apathetic? Is it any wonder if we hear of benami transactions In my humble opinion the present system is altogether on wrong lines. Let the limit of borrowings be in proportion to his actual holdings at so much per acre. Or, let it be so many times the capital he has himself put in, in the shape of deposits or shares.

The idea that no one should be allowed to have a very large loan probably arose from the fact that in the early days of the movement funds were scarce and were got together with difficulty, and mainly from the savings of members themselves and it was considered that no single member should be allowed to run away with an undue share of the total loanable capital. To-day the position in India is different. Thanks to the organisation of the Central and Provincial Banks very large amount of finance is now available and I see no reason to refuse adequate finance to the larger holders, whenever the funds can be found.

The larger holder stands at one extreme and is in my opinion not equitably dealt with. At the other end stands the very small holder whose holding is considered uneconomic. The present practice is to refuse finance to such uneconomic holders. I submit that this again is wrong. If he wishes to bona fide cultivate such a holding we ought to give him finance proportionate to such holding and leave him to make the most of his land by cultivating jointly with some neighbours or in such other way as he thinks best. If not then the only honest thing is to ask such uneconomic holders to leave the society. It is to my mind very unfair to ask such man to come into the society and share in the unlimited liability and run all the risks and yet to be refused finance proportionate to their share in the total acreage held by the members as a whole.

Mr. Madon then referred to the methods lending money, rates of interest, scrutins of security and supervision. Proceeding, he said:

DEBT REDEMPTION.

I wish to now draw the attention of all interested in this movement to the vital need of debt redemption. There is an impression in certain quarters that this is not a pressing problem. I submit that it is on the contrary one of the most pressing problems because so long as we leave the cultivator in the clutches of the sowcar our providing this cultivator with cheap funds for current purposes is like fattening the calf for the slaughter, because the more the margin that is left to the cultivator through cooperative finance the better prey he is for the sowcar. Our aim therefore should be to relieve as many members of rural societies as we can; entirely from the clutches of the sowcar, and have them financed entirely by our movement, so that one day they may prove a source of strength not only to their own society, not only to their own community, but to the country at large, and then alone will the Economic Swaraj, which it is the aim of this movement to secure for our cultivators, be achieved.

I have devoted the bulk of my speech to the credit side of the cooperative movement, because it is the most important side, and its development affects the largest section of the population of this country. I do not wish to take up any more of your time in discussing the other sides of this movement, but will content myself with pointing out once more that they all involve business problems, and their success will therefore depend on the extent that such problems are handled purely from the businessman's point of view.

The President concluded his speech after referring to Urban Banks and Sale Societies.

COTTON SALE SOCIETIES IN GUJARAT.

CO-OPERATORS AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, June 5.

A meeting of the representatives of the Cotton Sale Societies of Gujarat was held this noon at 1-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. B. F. Madon, the president-elect of the Co-operative Conference of Gujarat Division meeting here to-morrow noon. Among those present were Messrs. D. A. Shah, Asstt. Registrar Northern Division. Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala of Jambusar V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, of Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank. Purshottam I. Patel, P. T. Desai, M. A. Munshi, Rao Bahadur A U. Malji, Hony. Organiser Cooperative Societies Gujarat was also present.

Among the questions discussed were (1) the line of development of cooperative cotton Sale Societies of Gujarat, (2) the seed of cotton (3) grading of Societies' Cotton, (4) the necessity of the formation of a central federation and (5) need of Government help.

A dramatic performance is to be performed by the amateurs of the local Youth League this night.

The conference of the representatives of the Urban Banks and Societies commenced this evening at 4 p.m. with Mr. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Bombay in the chair.

In the beginning Rao Bahadur Ambashanker Malji making some introductory remarks said that the Conference met to consider some of the difficulties of the Urban Banks and Societies, the representatives were requested to offer their suggestion in solving the difficulties represented before the Conference. He also expressed gratification at the presence of Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. etc. After Rao Bahadur Malji's remarks were over on the proposal of Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwalla of Jambusar seconded by Mr. H. G. Zaveri Mr. V. L. Mehta took the chair.

The President in opening the Conference thanked those present for offering him the chair. He then proceeded with the business of the Conference.

Several resolutions were passed at the Conference dealing with the working of the Urban Banks. In the discussion on the resolutions Messrs. B. F. Madon, V. C. Jadav, C. M. Gandhi, D. A. Shah and Rao Bahadurs Malji and Talmaki took great interest and part.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay was present at the Conference.

To-morrow noon at 12-30 p.m. meets the Divisional Cooperative Conference of Guierat in the Bharucha Hall which is well decorated with flags and mottos of the Cooperative movement.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON SALE SOCIETIES.

BROACH, June 5.

A meeting of the representatives of the cotton sale societies of Gujarat was held here to-day under the presidency of Mr. B. F. Madon of Bombay. Among the questions discussed at the meeting were the lines of development of co-operative cotton sale societies of Gujarat.—A.P.

CLOUDING THE ISSUE.

(Continued from previous page)

the public. I want an inquiry; if you deny that inquiry you compel us to suspect you and if you want the suspicions to be removed, it is in the interest of the Department, not to shirk this inquiry..... and if he i.e. (General Member) is not prepared to accept this suggestion, the inference drawn will be adverse to the department and it will confirm public suspicion."

The position was absolutely made clear in my final reply when I said (Page 882) "I am very anxious that the terms of my resolution should remain, because, if you compare the two resolutions, the resolution of Mr. Lalji Naranji and my resolution, you will find that the resolution of my friend Mr. Lalji Naranji confines itself to only one point, namely, to see whether the activities of the Development Department should continue or not, whereas my resolution goes much further. I wan a committee to go into the whole administration of the Development Department, such as the several public scandals that have been existing about the contracts, the establishment, the tenders, the purchase of stores, etc. I desire that all these matters should be enquired into by the representatives of this House." These clear definite and positive statements, both in the terms of my resolution as well as my speeches, could leave no doubt in the mind of any unbiassed and fair person that in October last, I demanded an open independent inquiry to find out what was passing "behind the screens" to investigate into grave public scandals with regard to contracts, establishments, tenders, purchase of stores etc. to expose the jobbery with a British firm of Engineers, still a responsible Government, regardless of the facts recorded by themselves, makes a most irresponsible and inaccurate statement that these allegations were made for the first time in March last and in October last I only wanted the committee to inquire as to how far the activities of the Defartment could be curtailed to effect retrenchment and thus try to create an illusory distinction between the scope and objects of these two investigations. The public have a right to expect that howsoever weak the Government case and whatever the nature of the controversy, a responsible Government, consistent with its supposed dignity and position, will, at least, scrupulously adhere to the truth and not indulge in inaccurate and misleading statements with a view to create prejudice against its opponent and to throw dust in the public eye.

Similarly there is no justification for the insinuation in the last par of your letter that I desire the Government servants be condemned, unheard, and do not wish to give them any opportunity to explain the facts brought against them. I challenge the Government to point out a single passage in my letter or speeches to justify that charge and I cannot understand how my objection to be treated as a Government Servant, who may be incriminated is construed as a desire in my part to condemn the Government Servants unheard. This also seems to me another unfair attempt to create a public prejudice against me.

Under these circumstances it would be better for this Department to try to learn its right duty as a responsible department of the Government, instead of presuming to teach, as it professes to do in the last para of your letter, a humble citizen like me the right duty of a responsible citizen. I am glad of the decision of the Government to publish the correspondence as it has saved me the trouble of going to the press.

As regards the public verdict on the attitude of the Government, I may assure the Government, that this policy of hide and seek and persistent efforts to baulk and shirk a public non-official inquiry has naturally made the public mind more suspicious and the intelligent and commercial section of the public has drawn naturally its own conclusions as to why this wasteful and extravagant department, in spite of so much public clamour, is afraid to face a public tribunal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN,

(Member, non-Mohammedan City South).

ROOSEVELT PARTY PROCEED TO VARKAND.

LEH, June 6.

The Roosevelt party who arrived here on 2nd June are proceeding to Yarkand to-day.

AGRICULTURE IN GUJARAT.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK.

The following are extracts from the report of co-operative work in Agriculture done in Gujarat during the quarter ending 31st March, 1925 and programme of future work.

The quarter again saw steady progress of the co-operative movement in Gujarat. The number of different types of societies registered was 23, Ahmedabad, still the most backward of the five Gujarat Districts contributing no less than eight new societies. Agricultural Co-operation had a large share of the new organizations, being responsible for twenty-one societies and Urban Co-operation for two.

Attention continued to be paid to collection work during the quarter, in order that old overdues may be cleared off and few fresh overdues may be added this year. In some parts, however, frost spoiled the crops particularly cotton—partly or wholly and to that extent rendered it difficult for agriculturists to pay up their societies' dues. On the other hand crops were a little late and on account of the general stringency in the money market, merchants did not pay the agriculturists for their crops for weeks and, some times for months, thus making it impossible for the agriculturist members of credit societies to repay their debts in time. It would be possible to judge the position only about the close of the month of May. Results of the recent organized and well-guided work in the Bhil tract of Johad and Jhalod were encouraging. Collection work in the Khariff season was very fair and proved that several Bhil societies were good at repayment if properly guided and if the season were not bad. The biggest experiment of the Bombay Presidency for the economic elevation of such a backward community as the Bhils of the Dohad tract now gives hope of success. Efforts for collection were supplemented all over Gujarat by efforts for ensuring adequate and prompt finance of members which would gradually make special efforts for collection work less and less necessary. To this end, fore-cast and maximum credit statements and special limits for individual members were being explained and insisted upon. On the other hand, care was being taken to see that there were suitable financing agencies which would make the necessary funds available to deserving societies promptly. The work of training the members of managing committees on whom the soundness of the working of every society ultimately depends, was pushed on systematically.

It is being felt to a larger and larger extent that as members of societies learn thrift and understand the advantages of co-operative finance, they should be assisted in clearing off their debts old or new to private money lenders. For this purpose, arrangements for the preparation of complete schemes of debt redemption were being made so that one of the crying needs of the country could, to some extent, be met and also part of the surplus funds of Central Banks utilised. For the present, the work will be done mainly in the Surat and Broach Districts.

Financing agencies went on doing their work well as usual. An important step was taken in the Ahmedabad District in the conversion of the Daseroi Federation into the Daseroi Banking Union which will serve four of the Talukas of the Ahmedabad District which are advanced in co-operation.

Amongst the societies registered for agricultural non-credit work, cotton sale societies again figured prominently. Three new cotton sale societies came into existence in the Surat District, and all of them commenced work at once.

Cotton Sale Societies generally continued to show great life and to hold out very promising prospects for future development. Their representatives met every month to discuss their common problems, and the meetings were well-attended and useful. The season had not closed by the end of March and for some societies, it had hardly commenced. In the case of certain societies, members cotton had begun to come in, but it was being ginned and no sales had been effected.

The present Power Pump Societies have hardly passed beyond the initial experimental stage. Still, at a suitable centre in the Kaira District, one more society was registered. The great necessity of lifting sub-soil water with artificial power for irrigation, makes Power Pump Societies practically the most important societies for small agriculturists in Gujarat. Special care is, therefore, being taken of the existing societies and reasonable demands for new societies are not, refused even though there may be a little risk in the undertakings.

With the lapse of time, the Gujarat Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute is shouldering more and more educational and propaganda work and assuming some supervisional duties also. Training classes for Managing Committees were held at six centres and instructions imparted to about 285 persons. Two conferences were held in two backward Talukas for carrying on propaganda preliminary to actual organization work.

PROGRAMME FOR FUTURE.

The future programme of work remains almost the same. Maximum credit statements and applications would be prepared in as many societies as possible, and the necessary finance made available to deserving members in time. New credit societies would be organized in backward though promising areas. The organization and expansion of cotton sale societies would be pushed on with as much vigour as possible with all the available resources of the Department and the Institute. Time is ripe now for the organization of a ginning society for the cotton sale societies of the Olpad Taluka. The work has, to some extent, been done already. There are only a few hitches which will have to be considered and removed. One or two Wheat Sale Societies would be organized and the results of their working watched next season. Attention will be paid to the purchase, on the indent system, of the requirements of members of Cotton Sale Societies and societies affiliated to Supervising Unions.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. B. F. Madon delivered at the Gujerat Divisional Conference.

In the previous sitting of this Divisional Conference in April 1923 the Divansaheb of Baroda, Sir Manubhai, whom you had the good fortune of securing as your then President had expounded in a very able manner the need for a movement like ours for the uplift of the masses and particularly of the toiling millions of this country who have to depend on agriculture for a livelihood and had explained the many directions in which the Co-operative movement could help our agricultural population. I do not therefore wish to go over the same ground again but will take this opportunity to emphasise particular phases of the movement and to point out where in my opinion we ought to modify our ideas or methods in order to achieve the greatest possible good with the help of the Co-operative movement.

PLEA FOR DISPASSIONATE CONSIDERATION

I am afraid some of the things I say to-day will be considered as expounding the capitalist point of view and consequently as highly unidthodox by most co-operators who labour under the impression that the moment any business is handled by somebody under the aegis of the co-operative movement, it is at once translated to the times of the Satyuga and need not be and ought not to be handled on methods which find most favour with the ordinary business man in our present Kaliyuga, I would ask you all—ladies and gentlemen—to, for the moment, cast aside such prejudice as you may have in your minds against the capitalist and his methods and to consider the problems you have to solve dispassionately. If you do so you will find that co-operative bodies have the same kinds of business problems, and the same difficulties to overcome as the capitalist class and the one difference that co-operation makes or should make, is to make up for the want of capital among the masses by making them combine their tiny resources on the principle of "panch satki lakdi aur ekka boja". Therefore once you have a certain number of men combined into an unlimited co-operative credit society and thus

PERSIAN FRONTIER

SITUATION SLIGHTLY EASIER

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

QUETTA, June 5.

The situation on the Persian Frontier is reported to be slightly easier. The Rekhis are settling down while the Dumanis continue to be restive. Adequate military precautions have been taken on the British side of the frontier and local authorities entertain no anxiety regarding the security of the British subjects.—A. P.

TREATIES OF VERSAILLES NEUILLY AND TRIANON.

RATIFIED BY ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, June 6.

The Chamber by 243 votes to six has ratified the Treaties of Versailles, Neuilly and Trianon.—Reuter.

AMENDED DUTY ON SILK.

LONDON CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

LONDON, June 6.

The silk section of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a unanimous resolution to protest against the amended Government proposals.—Reuter.

ROUND GERMAN FLIGHT.

TWO CRASHES.

LONDON, June 6.

Berlin—Thirty-one out of thirty-four machines arrived after completing the third lap of the round-Germany flight. None of the 'baby' machines completed the length. Thirty-two, including six 'babies', started to-day on the fourth lap.—Reuter.

IN SEARCH OF AMUNDSEN.

ANOTHER DETAILED PLAN.

LONDON, June 5.

Oslo.—Capt. Amundsen expedition's ships, "Hobby" and "Farm" are patrolling the ice barrier on the look-out for the missing explorers.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

GENEVA, June 7.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and party who have arrived here to attend a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which opens on 8th June lunched in the afternoon with M. Briand, with whom, it is expected, they will have important conferences.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF COTTON GROWING.

IRRIGATION BEST WAY.

VIENNA, June 7.

At the final sitting of the Cotton Conference the chairman, M. Buhler of Switzerland, referred to the irrigation proceeding in India and the Sudan and said that was the best way Governments could extend cotton-growing. He added that the high price of American cotton, which was likely to continue was injuring the welfare of the industry.—Reuter's Special.

"WANTED AN ENQUIRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading article demanding an enquiry into the recent disturbance in Alwar State you charge the Associated Press with having given "thinly apologetic pieces of news." What we supplied was merely the information obtained from official sources in Simla, as definitely stated in the messages. Your criticism of the Associated Press is, therefore, unwarranted.—Yours, etc.,

E. T. BUCK,

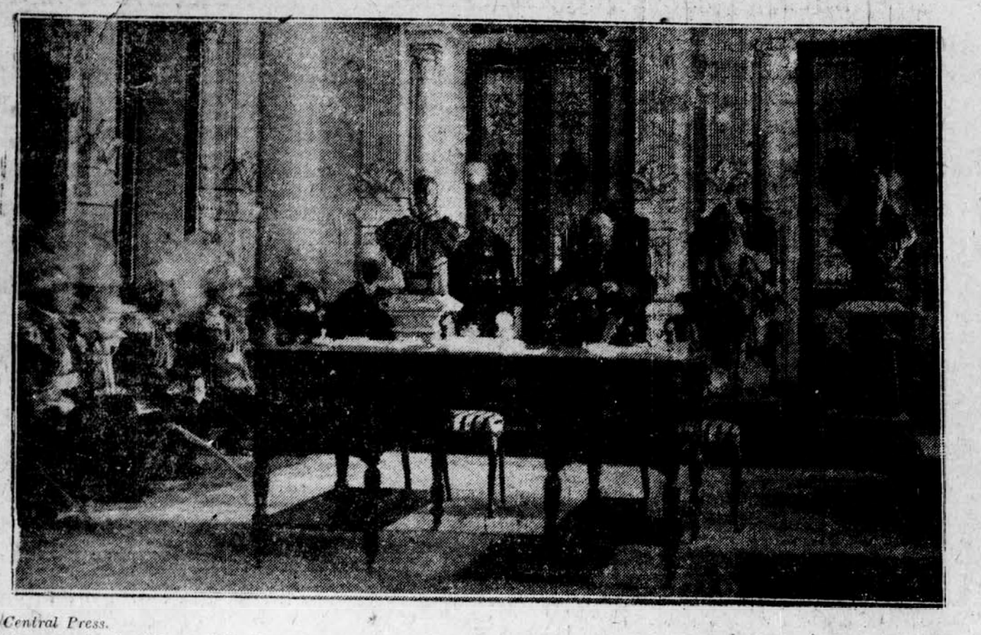
Director, Associated Press.

(We gladly publish this letter. The information which the Associated Press secured for publication from official sources in Simla was certainly thinly apologetic.—Editor "B. C.")

It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Krishnaji V. Kukday, I.M.S. is to be appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

Professor Kale, whose services were lent to the Tariff Board for two years by the Fergusson College, Bombay, is rejoining that institution, and it is believed that he will be succeeded on the board by a South Indian economist.

ANGLO-NEPALESE TREATY.



Central Press.

The scene in the Palace of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, during the ceremonies in April last connected with the exchange of ratified copies of the Nepalese Treaty which recognises the independence of Nepal, so often a daughty ally of Great Britain, and entitles the nineteen-year-old Nabhaja Dhiraja to be addressed as "His Majesty."

Seated in the centre are the British Envoy, Lieut.-Col. G. P. O'Connor, and the Prime Minister. On the right and left are busts of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Under the Nepalese regime the King holds a somewhat similar position to that of the Constitutional Monarch. He exercises no direct authority in matters of State, but governs through the medium of the Prime Minister, in whose hands are placed all the executive and administrative functions of the Government.

"LISTENING IN."

Mr. P. C. Chandriani and Mr. Purshottam Meghji of The Bombay Radio Co. were successful in picking up 2LO recently at Poona on 6-valve set built by the Federal Telephone Co. Messrs. Chandriani and Purshottam were on their week-end tour to Poona and had taken with them 3-valve and 6-valve sets for carrying tests. On the 3-valve set they were successful in tuning Bombay at a loud-speaker's strength and listen-in Calcutta distinctly. The photo shows Mr. Chandiani when he got 2LO London on Federal 6-valves set on the loud speaker at Poona.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

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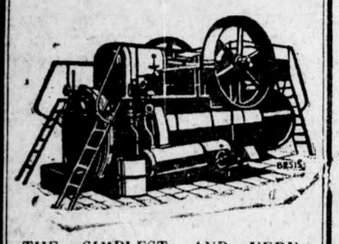
THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

JUST RECEIVED—

FRESH STOCK OF

IHAGEE REFLEX CAMERAS WITH ZEISS LENSES.

ELEPHANT CELLOFIX SIDI PAPERS

LEONAR BROMIDE GASLIGHT PAPERS P.O.P.

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BOMBAY.

LIFE OF SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM.

LATE MR. V. V. S. IYER.

Mr. W. P. Ignatius writing in the "Hindu" about the late Mr. V. V. S. Iyer says:—

The news of Mr. V. V. S. Iyer's death is shocking. My first instinct when I heard the news in Esplanade yesterday, was not to believe it. The evening papers however say that the news is 'reliable'.

Mr. Iyer was modest and retiring to a degree. He never spoke of himself. It was with difficulty that he was once persuaded to narrate the story of his famous escape from England. It is a veritable romance. How he outwitted, and gave the slip to, the men of the English Criminal Intelligence Department who were on his heels and on every side of him—and that when a warrant for his arrest had probably been issued—how he crossed the channel to France, crossed country after country in the Continent out of the reach of his pursuers and how he got safe to Pondicherry at the gates of the everwatchful Indian Government—all these bespeak the mettle of width he was made. Our methods are different to-day and Mr. Iyer too has accepted these methods, but if India had gone the way of violence, even as China or Ireland, Mr. Iyer would perhaps have been the counter-part in India of Sun Yat Sen or Michael Collins.

He passed the examination but refused to be called to the Bar in England because he thought that it was against his self-respect to be in the lawyer's rolls of a country, whose yoke, it was an article of faith with him, as he said once his country was going to throw off inside of a year. He was therefore the first non-co-operator of South India, perhaps of all India. He continued to be a non-co-operator, through his nine year's of trying exile in Pondicherry and his subsequent entry into British India and jail life, to the last. His was a self-imposed life of poverty and renunciation. If he wanted, he could have been rich; he was a man of parts.

He had wide literary tastes. His nationalism had place in it for all the literatures of the world. He made himself conversant with half-a-dozen languages and was trying to learn more, all for knowing their literature. Tamil was his first love. He had read a lot of its ancient literature, thought about its beauties and was responsible for the opinion, persistently expressed, that Kamban was the greatest poet of the world. He was translating into English the Kamba-Ramayanam. I had the pleasure once in his Ashram of hearing parts of his translation read out by himself. He had, in beautiful lanuage, faithfully reproduced his Kamban. Other works of his includes his now popular translation of the "Kural" which has gone through a second edition. The "Bala Bharathi", the literary journal which he was editing during the last one year, bespeaks his love of "Suddha Tamil". I have not heard him once use an English or other word in his Tamil conversations.

The present Gurukula agitation has perhaps created an impression that he was a reactionary in social matters. Far from it. He was driven to take up the position he did with regard to the Gurukula interdining because of his desire to first create the necessary mentality before he introduced the reform. I have this on his own authority from a talk with him. Others may differ from him and fight an honest fight against him but he believed in his position. Personally he dined with men of all classes and creeds. He mixed freely with all. There was no condescension in it. He had settled to marry his daughter post-puberty and had discountenanced all proposals of marriage for her. Subadra was 14 and was his only daughter and she has kept company with him in the tragedy. Poor Subadra was his only weakness; he loved her so tenderly and she in return. They have made their exit together.

There have been people who have differed from Mr. Iyer, but all respected him. It is only 3 days back, in a private conversation, that Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, who is leading the agitation against the Gurukula, said: "I would have smashed it ere this, but I have a weakness for Mr. Iyer whom I respect. His presence there makes my work difficult".

DR. RAJAN'S TRIBUTE.

The Karur correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The news of the death of Mr. V. V. S. Iyer has cast a gloom over Trichinopoly, his native place.

Dr. Rajan, to whom I broke the news this morning, was shocked at the report and stood speechless for five minutes, tears rolling down his cheeks.

In the course of his conversation he told me that he and the deceased were living together in England for five years, three of which they spent in the Indip House conducted by Mr. Shamji Krishna Varna.

Mr. Iyer was a brilliant graduate of the Madras University, having passed his B.A. in First Class from the St. Joseph's College, Trichy. He was one of the few Brahmin students who took Latin for his second language, he was also a scholar in Sanskrit, Tamil and French. At the Lincoln's Inn he came out first in Roman Law and in subsequent examinations he had an easy walkover, although he evinced no interest in them on account of his all-absorbing activities in the revolutionary propaganda, then in vague among the Indian students in London.

Though born of poor parents, his career was marked by an individuality of character. His private life was absolutely pure, and he had regulated his life and conducted it on those fundamental virtues which were almost a living faith with him.

Dr. Rajan proposes to write a series of articles on Sjt. Iyer's life with special reference to the gallant part he played in the revolutionary struggle which was a closed chapter even to his friends and admirers.

Mr. Iyer had set apart all the proceeds from the sale of his publications to the maintenance of the Gurukula, which was dear to his heart. The second edition of the "Kural", now in print, has been so dedicated. He was an author of many other works in Tamil, and especially the Kamba Ramayanam, Volume I, which he published. His short stories and lives of Indian Heroes have also come out in book form. There are still many valuable manuscripts and his death has created a void in Tamil Nadu which is hard to fill.

Great sympathy is felt for his widow, his only son aged 11 and his brother V. Venkatarama Iyer, Varaganeri Agraharam, Trichy.

WEMBLY FILM CHEATING CASE.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. Roxburgh, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered to-day judgment in the Wembley Film Case in which Collin Campbell Rogers, Dudly Campbell Rogers and Mrs. Norha Campbell Rogers were charged with cheating. The Magistrate acquitted the second and the third accused and found accused Collin Campbell Rogers guilty of attempted cheating and using forged document as genuine and sentenced him to one and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run concurrently. In the course of the judgment His Worship observed: For reason given I find that prosecution have amply made out their case and that accused had no authority from the Goumonts of London to act as their agent. I find that he did in fact so act and instructed his canvassers to state accordingly and that his letter heads, business cards, bills, etc., were prepared with the intention of indueing the belief that he was such an agent. In particular I find that through Preston he induced Mr. Stuart Williams to believe that he was dealing with an accredited agent of well-known firm of London, the Goumonts, and that further by means of a letter which was forged and which he knew to have been forged for the purpose of cheating he attempted to cheat the Port Commissioners through Mr. Stuart Williams.—A.P.

WORK OF THE SWARAJISTS.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SURVEY.

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes in "The Catholic Herald":—

Mr. C. R. Das, the brilliant leader of the Swarajist party in Bengal, on 30th March, published a manifesto which has been taken as a "gesture" of approach to the Government to come to terms with the Nationalists, on which the latter may honourably co-operate in working whatever form of constitutional machinery may be agreed upon as a result of changes, which practically all parties in India recognise must take place as a result of the failure of Dyarchy, though there are differences between the Indian and European points of view as to what these changes should be.

It is not clear as yet whether Mr. Das is speaking as well on behalf of his follow-Swarajists in other provinces, or whether he is out only to make a bargain for his own province of Bengal. Up to the present, his has been the only voice to be heard, if we except a platonic non-committal expression of sympathy with his aims from Mr. Gandhi. Perhaps it would be as well, first of all to explain exactly what the Swarajist party is and what it represents.

BREAKDOWN OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

In 1920 Mahatma Gandhi swept the country with his Non-Co-operation movement. The policy of this movement was a strict refusal to co-operate with British institutions in India in any form whatever. The elections for the Central Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were to be boycotted, lawyers were to refuse to practise in the established courts, litigants to resort only to courts of arbitration set up by the people themselves, every kind of association with the Government was to be barred and the programme was to work progressively through a series of boycotts of one kind and another up to a mass resistance of the payment of taxes. Popular feeling was so intensely roused by the passage of the Rowlatt Acts, the Amritsar massacre and other excesses of martial law in the Punjab, and the failure of the Government to fulfil the popular demands for the adequate reparation that was considered due to the people, that it seemed that the flood of enthusiasm would carry this passive non-violent movement to final victory. And there is no doubt that the Government were greatly perturbed by it. Unfortunately spasmodic outbreaks of violence occurred in one or two places notably in Bombay during the visit of the Prince of Wales. Gandhi immediately suspended the movement, as he had declared he would do if his condition of non-violence were broken, and the Government seized the opportunity to embark on a vigorous campaign of repression. On the eve of the Prince's visit to Calcutta the chief Bengal leaders, including Mr. Das, were sent to jail, and shortly afterwards Mr. Gandhi himself received a sentence of six years for sedition, refusing to defend himself against the charge.

THE SWARAJIST PARTY.

While he was in jail Mr. Das underwent a process of mental change. He came to the conclusion that if the Gandhi programme was to be at the mercy of every spasmodic display of violence, which might be produced by all sorts of accidental causes, and even deliberately produced by enemies of the movement, there must be a change of tactics; and he went into the next session of the National Congress to propose that, at least the ban on entry to the Councils should be removed and the Government fought on their own ground. He was joined in this attitude by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Nationalist leader of the United Provinces—both of them leaders of the Bar in their own provinces, who had abandoned lucrative practices when they joined the Non-Co-operation movement and had adhered to their boycott of the Courts throughout—and a number of other Congress leaders. Though they were not actually a majority in the Congress, they were strong enough to secure the passing of a resolution, leaving it open to those who wished to do so to stand for the Councils and removing the ban, in such cases, on the polling booths. Thereupon, the Swarajist Party became an effective force. At the last election they fought for seats and carried practically all that were open to them.

Since then the Nationalist movement in India has been divided into two camps—those who adhere to the rigid Non-Co-operation policy of Mr. Gandhi now in a state of suspended animation, waiting the movement for its resumption, and the Swarajists, who have been busy effectually embarrassing the Government by their tactics in the various legislative bodies. It is not surprising that the latter have become steadily stronger, while Mr. Gandhi, though still the popular idol, has been politically losing ground.

HARRYING TACTICS.

In two provinces the Swarajists were able to secure an effective working majority in the Councils. In the Central Provinces they brought the working of the Reforms to a stand-still very quickly, and for some time the administration there has been carried on without the Ministers provided for in the Dyarchical constitution. It is not a comfortable situation for the local Government, but all efforts on the part of the latter to lure the Swarajists into some sort of compromise, which would make the working of the "reforms" possible, have failed. Mr. C. R. Das, instead of going into the Central Legislature at Delhi, as he might have done, elected to be returned to the Council for his own province of Bengal, and he has been brilliantly successful there in putting the local administration into one dilemma after another, and making them understand that there can be no working of the Government machine under the Montagu scheme, except on his own terms. When the Government of Lord Lytton appointed Ministers who had not the confidence of the Swarajists the latter rejected the vote for their salaries. Lord Lytton by an autocratic edict restored the vote. The Swarajists thereupon went to the High Court, abandoning for the moment th elegal boycott, and got an injunction restraining the Governor from making the appropriation. For some time Lord Lytton governed without Ministers, while the Central Government was engaged in securing a revision of the rules under which the High Court granted the injunction. When the new Ministers were appointed their salaries were again refused.

Meanwhile the violent revolutionaries, who, though a tiny band of enthusiasts, have never been effectually suppressed, in spite of all the drastic measures employed against them, renewed signs of activity. An English merchant was shot dead while looking into a shop window in the main street of Calcutta, having been mistaken by the assasin for the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and an alleged "bomb factory" was discovered—among other incidents. At a Swarajist Conference in Bengal a resolution was passed condemning violence but recognising that the murderer of Mr. Day, the victim of the crime mentioned, was inspired by high patriotic motives. Mr. Das was present at this conference. All this led to the passing of the Bengal Ordinance, about which there has been so much discussion, under which persons suspected of political crime can be arrested and imprisoned without trial and detained indefinitely at the pleasure of the Government. A large number of persons are in prison under this Ordinance among them being well-known Swarajist leaders, including Mr. Das' chief Lieutenant, Mr. S. C. Bose, whose friends declare him to be utterly incapable of connection with violence.

IN OTHER PROVINCES.

In the other provinces the Swarajists were not so successful in their attack on the Councils. In Bombay, to take an example, they constitute only about one-third of the strength of the Council, and the Government can generally count upon a majority for essential purposes with the combination of the officials who have the right to sit in the Council, the members nominated by the Government and the not inconsiderable number of members who represent "Minority" constituencies, which are very prolific under the Montagu scheme.

FLOUTING THE POPULAR VOTE.

For similar reasons the Swarajists are in a minority in the Central Legislature, where they are led with great astuteness by Mr. Das's colleague, Pundit Motilal Nehru. But in nearly all matters strongly touching popular interests and grievances they have had the support of a small band of "Independents"—Nationalists who have refused to adhere to the Non-Co-operation principle, by which the Swarajists still stand and advocate strictly constitutional measures." The result has been frequent defeats of Government measures and Budget votes, which have all had to be restored by the arbitrary use of the Viceroy's powers of "certification," a procedure, the constant use of which hardly conduces to the prestige of a Government which makes a boast that it is educating the country to understand and work "democratic" principles. The most recent and perhaps the most indecent instance of the use of this power of Viceregal certification for the defeat of the popular will is in the case of the Bengal Ordinance. These drastic ordinances can only be enforced by a local government for six months in time of so-called emergency. So a Bill was introduced in the Central Assembly to continue it for six years, the Viceroy unctuously announcing that in such matter he desired to have the opinion of his Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly rejected it with contumely, the case for the use of these extra-legal powers being torn to shreds by Swarajists and Independents, whereupon the Viceroy promptly "certified" it and sent it to the Council of State—a sort of tame Senate—which has promptly passed it into law, without further reference to the Assembly, in accordance with the drastic powers given to the Viceroy and Council of State under the Montagu constitution.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

NEW SCHOOL BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 6.

Elections to the New School Board of the City Municipality under the Compulsory Education Act were held in the Municipal Hall under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur I. J. Apte. From among the candidates for the four general seats the following gentlemen were elected; Mr. L. R. Karale, Dr. R. K. Naidu, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. N. R. Gunjal. Elections to the special seats were also held on the same day and the following gentlemen were elected; K. R. Kemitkar. (Educational Expert) Mr. Haji Abdul Haji Rahman, (Mahomedan) Mr. Pushankar (Backward classes) Mr. Shinde (Devressed classes). Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar being unopposed was declared elected to represent the women. The School Board newly elected will begin to function from 1st of July when it will elect its own chairman.

The anniversary of Shivaji's coronation was celebrated for three days as usual from Thursday last.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, June 5.

A regulation amending the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulations of 1900 is published.

The resignation of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas from the Council of State has been accepted and the Bombay non-Mahomedan constituency is called upon to elect a member in his place.

Home Department:—A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in the Senate House at Allahabad commencing on 4th January, 1926. The regulations for examonation are published in extense. The gazette also publishes is full the amendments to the revised rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and expenses for equipment and the voyage of the chief justice and other judges of Indian High Courts as made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Foreign Department:—Khyber Agency Passport Law has been notified stating that no person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter the Khyber agency unless he is in possession or a passport by way of visa for British India in accordance with the requirements of the passport rules of 1921.

The services of Mr. Jolly, District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar and Additional Sessions Judge, Palanpur are placed again at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

A tax not exceeding fifty rupees per annum is to be imposed on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipal area of Abu.

The appointment of Khan Sahib Muhammad Inamul Huk as Under-Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department is gazetted.

Finance Department:—Mr. F. D. Reid, General Manager of Salt mines, officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue vice P. C. Scott O'Connor on leave, Mr. Pitt officiate as General Manager.

Army Department:—Indian Military Service family pension regulations are published detailing the provision of pensions for widows and orphans of military, medical, marine and ecclesiastical officers in the service of the Government of India.—A. P.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY ELECTION.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Howrah Municipality the former Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been re-elected, their opponents who were Congress nominees being defeated. It will be remembered here that at the recent election for the Howrah Municipality out of 30 seats Congressmen captured only 13.—A. P.

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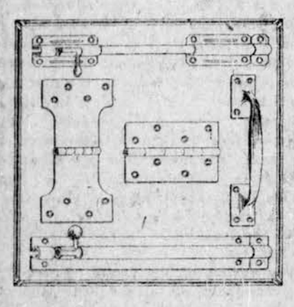

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A GREAT RULER,

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The death of the Maharaja of Gwalior will come as a shock to a large number of people in Bombay, amongst whom he was a well-known figure, perhaps more so than any other individual Indian prince. His premature death deprives modern India of one of her greatest men. There will be those who will complain about him as a benevolent autocrat, who had not shaken off altogether the mediaeval tradition and who had never completely reconciled himself to modern machinery for registering public opinion. But judgment of this kind has no value if it is realised that it is most difficult for a prince inheriting a kingdom and a great name to free himself altogether from that tradition and to divest his personality of the attributes which that tradition gives it.

A Hard and Assiduous Worker.

The correct manner of appreciating the late Maharaja would be to compare him with his compeers and to judge his administration of his subjects with regard to the security of life and property and material progress. Saddled very early in life with the idea of great responsibility when he was yet a minor, Madho Rao Scindia adapted himself to the requirements of the State by conscious efforts. Very early in his career he got rid of the prime minister, who had not served his family well, and since then it is noteworthy that he discarded the comforts and ease attached to the position of the Maharaja and assumed the functions and onerous work of prime minister and chief of the Council of Administration. Those, who have seen him at work in his secretariat will acknowledge that in no business office could a business director work as hard and as assiduously as he used to work. Endowed with a natural shrewdness and a knowledge of human nature, the Maharaja understood the task of organization. Few princes have been known to exert themselves as he exerted and it must be mentioned that the visit to Europe, which proved fatal, was the second visit after the first ceremonial one at the time of the coronation of the last King.

"A Record Hard to Beat".

The territories of Gwalior, which are widespread and present problems of a heterogenous character, offered him much that had to be set right and on the score of material progress, growth of production and industrial activity, there is a record which it would be hard to beat. If that record is not known outside in British India, it is because the Maharaja did not believe in the modern form of propaganda or advertising, which appeal to certain States. As the head of one of the leading Indian States, the relations of the Maharaja with the Government of India were such that all their political implications could not be appreciated by a citizen of Bombay. But the present writer has first-hand knowledge that the Maharaja was fully cognisant of the reactions on his own subjects in particular and on India generally of the progress of modern transport and modern form of administration and the political and economic significance of all of it in British India. It would be trite to say that, in spite of his position, the Maharaja was a great patriot, and the one thing, which he understood thoroughly, was that the salvation of the country would come through more production and that there was a limit to the increase of production in agriculture and more wealth for his people had to be sought in modern type of industry. He assisted industry in his own territory wherever possible and has left behind a record, of which any Indian State should be proud. But he also extended his assistance to modern business outside his territory.

Great Mistake of his Life.

The one great mistake of his life in this direction came through an exaggerated confidence in foreign adventurers and the Boltons' smash hit Gwalior to the tune of some crores. Notwithstanding this, the very large investments, which the Maharaja has made—and on the whole very safely—indicate a conservative nature and the fact that he has huge resources for such investments clearly points to a careful financial administration and sparing habits. It is impossible to overlook the great service, which he rendered at a very critical moment to the pioneer enterprise of the Tatas, the Tata Iron and Steel Company but for which competent critics agree that the enterprise would have been smashed and with its smash a grave situation would have arisen in Bombay. The Maharaja was appreciative of talent and a loyal friend. He had all the old fire of the Mahratta hero Mahdaji Scindia, whose name he bore, but the fire was dormant. He was one of those men, who did not shrink from grappling with a problem in the craven fear that mistakes would be made. In fact he did make mistakes, but his personality grew with every experience. His administrative powers were worthy of a larger sphere. His activities in connection with the Princes' Chamber stood out from the role, which many of the members of that effete body are playing. His services to his own subjects and to India generally would have been valuable, if he had been spared a few years.

A Great Prince and a Great Man.

As it is, with his disappearance there is the whole tragic drama of regency or an administration with the usual gap behind the crest of the wave. In the transitory order, in which this country lives at present, it is not possible for men of the Indian States to render conspicuous service to their brethren in British India and *vice versa*. Living in parallel planes, they are still separated by the barriers created by historical accidents and the musty activities of the Political Department. Judged by the symptoms which justify the appellation of great there could be no hesitation in saying that in losing the Maharaja of Gwalior India has lost a great **prince and a great man.**

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

(Continued from page 9.)

tive Committee in his State and the Maharanee Regent of Travancore for prohibiting the slaughter of animals in temples and in connection with religious festivities.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Alijah Bahadur Scindhia was the son of His Highness Maharaja Sir Jayaji Rao Scindhia and was born on 20th October 1876. He succeeded to the *Gadi* on 21st June 1886. His Highness being only ten years old when he succeeded a Council of Regency conducted the affairs of the State till 1894, when he was invested with full powers. Soon after, with characteristic energy his Highness turew himself into the supervision of every detail of State management and introduced important reforms in various directions. He organised a Customs Department in 1902 and reorganised the Public Works Department. The Victoria College and Memorial Hospital at Lashkar, the Maharaja's Palace and the Madhava College at Ujjain, the Gwalior Light Railway, the Ujjain Water Works—are some of the monuments to his Highness' zeal in this direction. An Irrigation Department, also inaugurated by his Highness, has converted thousands of acres of barren land into smiling fields. His Highness was keenly interested in the spread of education, among boys as well as girls. The Arts Colleges at Lashkar and Ujjain are models of efficiency. Besides the ordinary schools, many special schools were founded by his Highness, such as the Sirdars' school, the school for Sirdars' daughters, the school for training officials, the military school, the engineering school, etc. Considerable improvement was also effected by his Highness in the Medical Department and hospitals and dispensaries were opened all over the State.

A THOROUGH-GOING "LOYALIST."

During the famine of '889-90 his Highness spent about 60 lakhs of rupees on relief works and granted remission to the extent of 50 lakhs. In political matters, his Highness was a thorough-going "loyalist" and would not brook any strong criticism of either his own administration or of the administration in British India, by the subjects of Gwalior. He carried his "loyalty" to the powers that be in India so far as to ban the "Bombay Chronicle" and a few other nationalist journals from the State.

WAR SERVICES.

His Highness was a keen sportsman and during his visits to England for the Coronations of 1902 and 1911 he delighted, it is said, spectators at Hurlingham and elsewhere by his prowess in polo matches and other mounted sports. Once he had gone on a big-game hunting trip to Africa. The military department of the administration, of course, occupied a good deal of his Highness' attention and the State troops were always kept in fighting trim. The service rendered by the Gwalior Transport Corps in the Chitral and Tirah campaigns bore eloquent testimony to his Highness' keen interest in every detail of their equipment and discipline. In 1900 his Highness proceeded with the British expedition to China, where he served as an orderly officer to General Gaselee. He also fitted out for that expedition the hospital ship "Gwalior" at his own expense. In the Boer war his Highness furnished 300 artillery horses. To his profound disappointment serious ill health when the World War broke out prevented his service at the Front, but he bent all his energies to helping the Allied cause. On the outbreak of the War, his Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government and equipped the hospital-ship "Loyalty", containing 300 beds, in association with other Ruling Chiefs, for which he received the warmest thanks of the Viceroy. 15000 war patients were transported by this ship. The Imperial Service Troops of the State participated in the struggle in various threatres of war and all casualties were made up by fresh contingents from the State. Arrangements were also made to increase the strength of three regiments of the Imperial Service cavalry, two battalions of the Imperial Service infantry and a Transport Corps. The State also rendered splendid recruiting services supplying many sepoys to the Indian Army. The State's contributions in money and material necessitated, it is said, the mobilisation of its entire industrial resources. Besides a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees to the Government of India free of interest his Highness supplied a motor ambulance fleet costing £25,000, a motor transport costing £23,000 nine aeroplanes costing £22,500, and horses worth Rs. 157,050. He founded a convalescent home at Nairobi at the expense of about £12,000 and a monthly recurring expenditure of about £1,000. He gave £30,000 as Red Cross gift for Indian and British troops, £30,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, £5,000 for Belgian sufferers, Rs. 321,593 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and liberal amounts to various other War Funds. His Highness also made heavy investments in the War Loans, and at the War Conference in April 1918, offered a contribution of three lakhs of rupees a year for the duration of war.

His Highness was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1895; received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the First Class in 1900, and the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1902. He was a Lieutenant-General in the British Army and Hon. Colonel of the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). He was Hon. A. D. C. to King George V and his permanent dynastic salute was raised to the maximum of 21 guns. Oxford and Cambridge Universities had conferred upon him their Honorary Doctorates in Law. He was the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University. King George also had honoured his Highness by becoming sponsor to his heir, George Jivaji Rao who was born in 1916 and who now succeeds him in the *Gadi*.

ILLNESS

His Highness had proceeded to England on medical advice on last April 10th by the P. and O. s. s. Razmak, the same boat by which Lord Reading had left. Her Highness the Maharanee with Prince George and Princess Mary, son and daughter respectively, had left Bombay only a few weeks ago, accompanied by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor, having received a cable that his Highness' illness had taken a rather serious turn. The cables had recently announced that his Highness was suffering from diabetes and carbuncle on the neck.

The office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, Fort, Bombay, who are agents of the Gwelior State, was closed yesterday as a sign of mourning at the death of the Maharaja. The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill and the Indian Woollen Mill were also similarly closed.

MYSORE BUDGET

REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

DEWAN'S PROPOSALS.

MYSORE, June 5.

In opening the budget session of the Mysore Representative Assembly Dewan Sir A. R. Banerji indicated that the most notable achievement during the past three years had been a great increase in revenue and what was more important the balancing of the budget. During the past three years the gross revenues had increased from 312 lakhs to 335 lakhs of rupees and expenditure from 327 lakhs to 334 lakhs. According to the estimates for 1925-26 the total revenues have been estimated at 339,75,000 and total expenditure at 339,38,000 leaving a small surplus of 41,000. Under receipts increase was noticeable in land revenue compared with previous estimates which was due to the introduction of resettlement in certain taluks and the collection of arrears of revenue. The speaker in conclusion dealt with the future financial policy of the Government and after pointing out how inelastic the revenue possibilities of the state were, said that economy in expenditure was the only alternative. If no relief was to be granted in connection with the subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs, the only course left open was to considerably reduce military expenditure which came at present to more than 52 lakhs including the subsidy. Sir Albion saw little or no prospect of further cuts without seriously impairing their efficiency.—A. P.

NO BAR LICENSES TO THEATRES.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

LAHORE, June 6.

The Lahore Municipal Committee at a meeting held to-day rescinded its previous resolution granting liquor licenses to Magan Theatres Limited. Recently several public meetings were held by temperance workers protesting against the grant of bar licenses to theatres.—A.P.

17TH SHAHIDI JATHA.

LEAVES FOR JAITO.

AMRITSAR, June 6.

A Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis which is the 17th of its kind has left for Jaito, amidst scenes of enthusiasm and after the usual ceremonies in front of the Akal Takht.—A.P.

"MUSLIM BOY SUBSTITUTED FOR HINDU ONE."

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 6.

Khan Bahadur Lodhi Khan Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, Madras yesterday directed the issue of summons to the policeman attached to the Bezwada Railway Police on a complaint preferred by the Bezwada Police. It would appear that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bezwada directed the committal to the Ranipet Industrial School ten young boys who were found guilty of certain offences and they were entrusted to the accused to be taken to Ranipet. It is alleged that on their way to Ranipet one of the boys bolted away at Madras from police custody and then fearing that they would be taken to task for negligence caught hold of a young Muhamadan boy loitering about the Moore Market, instructed him to call himself a Hindu and took him to Ranipet along with the rest and handed them over all to the Superintendent of that School as the boy mentioned in the warrant. The Muhamadan boy sailed under the name of the absconded Hindu boy for some time, but when Ramzan intervened the Superintendent of the institution directed the boys to sit separately so that he might make special arrangements for them. By this time the Muhamadan substitute had forgotten the instructions given him and he joined the Muhamadan group. The Superintendent finding an addition to the Muhamadan list made enquiries, and it was found out that Abdul Gani was the boy substituted for somebody else. The matter was reported to the authorities and after investigations the accused have been charge-sheeted. Further developments in the case are awaited with anxious interest.

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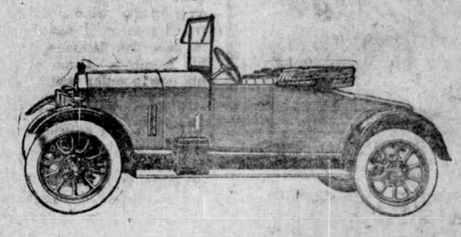

L.A.S. No. 3.

BIG BLAZE AT RANGOON.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE GUTTED.

RANGOON, June 6.

A fire broke out this morning at Insein a suburb of Rangoon, nine miles away, resulting in the total destruction of the Insein Municipal Office with its furniture and records. The cuase of the fire is not known. The loss from the destruction of the building is estimated at Rs. 20,000/- and the furniture at Rs. 5000. It was a two-storied wooden building. On account of the message being received late by the fire brigade, the fire engines on arrival found the building, which was an old one razed to the ground, but set to work to prevent the fire spreading.—A.P.

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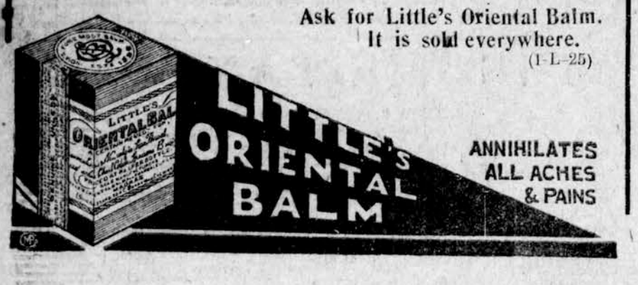

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